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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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— FOR —
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, SCROFULA, SKIN DISEASES, NERVOUS DISEASES, DISEASES OF CHILDREN, WHOOPING COUGH, ANÆMIA, CATARRH, GENERAL DEBILITY, ETC., ETC.

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SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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☞Ladies waited on at their residences.

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THE SAMOYEDS.

Esquimaux Who Are Low Down in the Order of Intelligence.

The reindeer Lapps and the Samoyeds stand, in intelligence and morals, at the two extremes of the Esquimau group—the Lapps at the top, the Samoyeds at the bottom. These latter have no reindeer nor any other desirable possessions. Virtually, they are beggars, yet they serve to show something of the habits and characters of the people they represent. They are, as one would expect, small in stature. I do not think I have seen a man more than, say, five feet two inches in height, says a writer in Longman's Magazine.

Their faces are very flat, and they have the slitlike eyes of the Mongol. Often it is impossible to distinguish any eye at all, but simply a slit, only just not closed up. The specimens here, even young men and girls, suffer much from blindness. Whether this is due to snow, or whether hereditary, I am unable to say, but their eyes turn white, as if with a form of glaucoma. In person and habits they are dirty in the extreme. They live in skin-covered wigwams, which are very simply made. The reindeer skin with the hair outside is stretched over poles, at the apex of which a hole is left—perhaps for escape of smoke, though I saw no fires burning in any of the wigwams. Inside is a confused heap of men, women, children, skins, food and dogs—little the mongrel dogs, that creep around your calves in a doubtful kind of way.

Every spring, about May, a great northward migration of these people takes place. It is then that they scatter themselves about the Petchora and Pustoresk districts and along the Siberian coast, many of them passing up to the Yalmal peninsula and Waigatz island, where are their places of sacrifice, adorned with skulls of polar bears, and their ancient centers of religious observance.

When a Samoyed dies, he is buried, and with him is left sometimes his sledge and always some small domestic articles, such as food vessels. Nordenskiold supposes that these are intended for his use in the future life. It may be so, but I fancy we are sometimes inclined to attribute to such observances a significance they do not possess. The custom of leaving offerings at the grave of the departed is a very universal one, and need not necessarily imply more than respect and regret.

Kept for Four Centuries.

A curious story, illustrative of the perservative properties of carbolic acid gas, or "chokedamp," comes from China. In the province of Anhui a party of miners opened an ancient shaft, where, according to the official records, a terrible catastrophe had occurred four hundred years ago. When the miners entered they came upon the bodies of one hundred and seventy miners, who had perished in the mine, lying where they had been overtaken by the deadly gas four centuries back. The corpses to the eye were as though of yesterday, quite fresh-looking and not decayed in any way. The faces were like those of men who had just died. On an attempt being made to move them outside for burial, they one and all crumbled away, leaving nothing but a pile of dust and the remnants of the stronger parts of their clothing. The miners, terrified, fled from the spot, and though there were valuable deposits of coal in the shaft, nothing would induce the superstitious men to return to their work.

WASTE OF FOOD BY AMERICANS.

People from Europe Astonished by Our Careless Table Methods.

An English health journal expresses great surprise at the quantity of food eaten by American against English laborers. It is very curious to see how different foods preponderate in different industries. The textile worker in Europe will have 95 pounds of meat per annum for every 100 units of consumption, or, say, a quarter of a pound of meat a day, while steel workers indulge in 114 pounds for every 100 units. On the other hand, the weaver consumes more flour than the steel worker—275 pounds per 100 units instead of 208 pounds. He also takes about 71 pounds of sugar more per 100 units, and a dozen more eggs; of butter, lard and tea both take about the same, though both in tea and coffee the weaver a little exceeds the other. That is, in the calling which demands the greater muscular exertion, a greater amount of nitrogenous food is required.

On the European continent the consumption of meat by workers is much less than in Britain. Even in the iron industry the German is little more extravagant than the English weaver, while the Frenchman consumes only 55¾ pounds and the Belgian 55½ pounds. On the other hand, the latter consume more flour and eggs, more than twice as much of each. Their consumption of coffee, too, is large—14 pounds and 19 pounds repectively, to the Englishman's 3½ pounds, but it must also be taken in the reckoning that tea does not appear in their accounts. But all these figures pale before the statistics of food consumption in America.

The Illinois iron worker manages to consume 393 pounds of meat per 100 units, and though this is excessive, 206½ pounds are put down as the average of Pennsylvania, 197¾ pounds for Ohio, 187¼ pounds for West Virginia and 155 pounds for Tennessee. The average consumption of flour for the states is about 240 pounds, but voracious Illinois again comes to the fore with 366 pounds, and sugar, butter and eggs are everywhere more lavishly used than in Europe. Here, as in Europe, iron and steel industries are found to be more self-indulgent than any other trades, but the expenditure here is far above that of even the most extravagant workers of Europe. Much of the food accounted for in these figures is actually consumed, but a large margin must be allowed for what is wantonly destroyed, and when the history of the waste of food products in the United States comes to be written it will contain some startling and not altogether pleasant reading.

A Fishy Story.

Pyeng Yang, a city in Corea, was founded three thousand and sixteen years ago. It is known as the well-less city. Within its walls is not a single well and all the water of the city is carried up by watermen from the river which washes its southern wall. Tradition shows that this has always been so, for it is said that when a Chinese general besieged it two thousand years ago, believing that he could compel its inhabitants to capitulate by cutting off their water supply, he was led to give up the attempt because the soldiers on the walls took fish scales and went through the motions of the bath, and the scales, glittering in the sun, looked in the eyes of the astonished besiegers to be drops of water.—Exchange.

CHINA'S FIGHTING FORCE

Strength and Equipment of the Army and Navy.

Troops Commanded by German and American Officers and Armed with Improved Weapons—The Chinese as Soldiers.

China has made great efforts in the last few years to bring her army and navy nearer the standards of those of western nations, says the New York Tribune. The total strength of the army is about six hundred thousand men, of whom more than two hundred thousand are permanently stationed for the garrison of the city of Peking, the others being scattered throughout the various provinces of the empire. Besides these there is an ill-formed organization, which might be called a militia, which gets small pay and never serves with the colors. The discipline of the army is good, and so far as military punishments are concerned there is hardly a more stringent organization in the world. As a fighting force, however, in the opinion of most foreign military men, the Chinese army has never counted for much. But the last few years may have made a great difference in this regard, as the American, German and English officers employed by the government have done all in their power to effect proper changes.

In addition to the troops mentioned there are the various provincial forces which are enlisted, paid and controlled by the viceroys of the provinces and mandarins of the cities in which they may be quartered. These are known as the Army of the Green Standard, in contradistinction to the Manchu divisions—the real Chinese soldiers, divided into red, white, blue and yellow divisions, so-called from the color of their battle flags.

The arms of most of these troops were until recently of the most primitive types, and consisted principally of long spears or knives secured to long poles, bows and arrows and clubs. Within the last few years, however, many of these batalions have been provided with the most improved modern arms. Two years ago several Chinese officials were sent so Europe to negotiate for the purchase of sufficient modern rifles to arm the entire forces garrisoning the frontiers of Siberia, Tonquin and along the sea coast. The army of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese prime minister and viceroy of the province of Chihli, numbers about one hundred thousand men, and is the flower of the empire. These troops are armed with modern rifles, and have for years been under the leadership of German and American officers, who have brought them up to a state of discipline and efficiency hardly second to any similar body of foreign troops. It is the possession of this army, in love with its chief, which has made him so independent. Chihli is regarded as the gate to Peking, hence the care and attention bestowed upon the troops forming its garrison.

The Chinese confine themselves chiefly to infantry. The total cavalry force of the active army is only thirty thousand, and of artillery twenty thousand. There is, however, an "irregular" class of cavalry which may number nearly one hundred thousand. This force is armed in the most primitive fashion.

The navy is a different stamp from the army, and the sailors have been longer under the influence of foreign officers. They are also more trustworthy. Separated as they are from the influences which surround the men on shore, the sailors are free from the temptations and conspiracies which have undermined the troops. The class of men employed on the vessels is also better. The naval officers have been educated in the various naval academies by foreign instructors, and are taught and disciplined according to the systems in vogue in the service of the United States, England and France.

The imperial government supports three naval colleges for the education of cadets or officers—one at Tien-Tsin, another at Wei-Hai-Woi and the third at Foo-Chow. The instructors are graduates of naval academies of foreign countries, those of Annapolis predominating. The system of instruction is as thorough as the Chinese boy can grasp, but is chiefly practical rather than theoretical, so that by the time the course is finished the cadet is ready to assume his duties on a man-of-war. The cadets are usually chosen from the families of prominent officials living in the seacoast provinces, but members are admitted from any other official and mandarin class.

The Chinese navy proper comprises about seventy men-of-war, not including many small transports and revenue cutters which in time of need, such as the present, can be armed and placed in active service. The vessels are manned and officered by Chinese subjects, the only foreigners allowed on them being the instructors in special departments, such as gunnery, seamanship, electricity or torpedoes. As soon as a Chinese instructor qualifies, the foreigner returns to the academy. Most vessels of the Chinese fleet have been built abroad.

The Chinese navy is divided into two fleets. The northern, or Peyang squadron, with headquarters at Wei-Hai-Woi, has under its jurisdiction the protection and defence of all the coast lying to the northward of Foo-Chow, and the Tanyang, or southern squadron, with headquarters at Canton, which is to defend all the coast south of Foo-Chow. Each squadron has its own admiral, but is governed directly by the Viceroys of Chihli and Canton respectively, who are held personally responsible by the emperor for the efficiency and warlike condition of the two fleets.

A Pompous Little Chap.

Alfonso, king of Spain, is now a little more than eight years of age, and a pompous little chap he is, which is not to be wondered at when Spanish etiquette is considered. His slumbers are watched throughout the night by the Monteros de Espinosa, a body of men who for four hundred years have enjoyed the exclusive privilege of guarding the king or queen from sunset to sunrise. They are bound by tradition to be natives of the town of Espinosa, and must have served with honor in the army. They lock the palace gates with much ceremony and solemnity at midnight, and open them again at seven o'clock in the morning. Naturally, Alfonso thinks he is a great little man.

GAMBLING IN EUROPE.

The Net Profits Estimated to Exceed 25,000,000 Francs a Year.

Most persons associate all mention of gambling in Europe with Monte Carlo. Since a great gambling syndicate has been trying to get a hold in the little neutralized Duchy of Luxembourg, however, an interesting list of continental casinos and their winnings has been published by the German newspapers. This list, says the New York Sun, is intended to show that the continent has already too many gambling hells and that the grand duke of Luxembourg should persist in declining the syndicate's offer to pay most of the government's expenses in exchange for the privilege of operating their roulette wheels in the shadow of his throne.

Here is the list: Dunkirk casino, winnings in 1893, 300,000 francs; Boulogne casino, 800,000 francs; Trouville casino, 450,000 francs; Trouville, Hotel Eden, 150,000 francs; Dieppe casino, 200,000 francs; Coburg casino, 380,000 francs; Fecamp casino, 100,000 francs; Havre casino, 200,000 francs; Havre, Hotel Frascati, 150,000 francs; Treport City casino, 50,000 francs; Berck casino, 150,000 francs; Olonne casino, 100,000 francs; Rozan casino, 100,000 francs; several Arcachon houses, 100,000 francs; Biarritz casino, 1,000,000 francs; Castle Biarritz, 150,000 francs; Muchon casino, 400,000 francs; Palavaz casino, 200,000 francs; Aix les Bains casino, 120,000 francs; Vichy casino, 50,000 francs; Vichy International hotel, 600,000 francs; Vichy Eden, 350,000 francs; Vichy alcazar, 50,000 francs; Vichy restaurant, 30,000 francs; Rogat casino, 600,000 francs.

Outside of Monaco the gambling hells on the continent are known to profit some 10,000,000 francs annually, exclusive of all expenses. With the Monaco casino, the gambling syndicates of the continent make a net profit of 25,000,000 francs or more every year.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

It Is a Veritable Marvel in Mechanical Execution.

A most marvelous clock has been made by a Black Forest maker and sold for four thousand dollars. Besides doing everything that most clocks do in the matter of time and calendar, says the Jeweler's Weekly, it shows the time in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Madeira, Shanghai, Calcutta, Montreal, San Francisco, Melbourne and Greenwich. Every evening at eight a young man invites the company to vespers in an electrically illuminated chapel, where a young woman plays the "Maiden's Prayer."

On New Year's eve two trumpeters announce the flight of the old year and the advent of the new. In May a cuckoo comes out, in June a quail, in October a pheasant appears to be shot down by a typical British sportsman, who proceeds to bag his game. At daybreak the sun rises and some bells play a German air, entitled "Phœbus, Awake." On the night of the full moon they play another air, entitled "Sweet and Tranquil Luna." There are other features too numerous to mention.

DO FISH FEEL PAIN?

Analogy Points to the Conclusion That Hooking Is Not Pleasant.

There is little doubt, remarks the Pall Mall Gazette, that the talk about fish feeling little pain when they are hooked and killed, or hooked and lost, is chiefly cant. All analogy points to the conclusion that it must be extremely unpleasant for a fish, however cold-blooded a creature he be, to be caught on a hook and dragged out of his element. At the same time it seems to be an established fact that fish in many cases soon forget the wounds inflicted by a hook.

A pike struck hard by a many-hooked minnow has been known to come again at the bait in a few minutes; and Mr. Halford, in one of his books, tells us that he once left a wickham in a grayling of about three pounds, which about a quarter of an hour later he hooked and killed with another fly. An autopsy having been performed the wickham was discovered in the stomach of the grayling, together with a great mass of partially digested natural flies. A treacherous hook broke in the mouth of a Wye trout the other day. Yet the fish rose again in about an hour's time, and was duly brought into the creel—a beautiful healthy pounder, with a wound in the mouth, caused by the broken hook, it had managed to dislodge.

The Heir to China's Throne.

The birth of an heir to the Chinese throne at this time is an event of more than ordinary importance to the peace of the empire. Kuang Hsu is the first emperor of the present dynasty whose right of occupancy is not based upon actual descent. His predecessor, Tung Chih, died childless in 1875, after a reign of only one year. He left several brothers, all having children, among whom a strife at once arose as to the succession. After several weeks of contention and intrigue a compromise was effected by which the young widowed empress and her unborn child were put to death, and the present emperor, then two years old, and the son of the "seventh prince," who was a was a brother of Tung Chih, and himself one of the contestants for the throne, was chosen by a family council. In order to correct the succession, the dead emperor was supposed to adopt this infant as his son and successor, and an imperial decree to that effect was promulgated throughout the emwire. Kuang Hsu has been an invalid prom his birth, and his death at any time would occasion no surprise.

Damascus Swords.

To the lovers of strange goods the bazars of Damascus are far more alluring than those of Cairo or of Constantinople; the capacious chests of the merchants contain much that we would buy were our purses longer. Old embroideries of wonderful color, delicate china, silks of many hues, swords of cunning workmanship, all these lie piled beside us on the floor. It is but seldom that a really good specimen of the Damascus sword can be obtained, for the art of working and engraving steel is dead. These swords were made of alternate layers of iron and steel, so finely tempered that the blade would bend to the hilt without breaking, with an edge so keen that no coat of mail could resist, and a surface so highly polished that when a Moslem wished to rearrange his turban he used his sword for a looking-glasss.

ACQUIRED EXPRESSION.

Facial Peculiarities Which Come Through Habit.

Distinctive Types That Are Found in Certain Callings—The Queer Effects of Occupation One's Upon the Features.

The incessant flow of involuntary nerve currents to the facial muscles doubtless accounts for the odd similarity of expression among men of the same vocation. In many such cases, says Blackwood's Magazine, the conditions are so complex that it seems impossible to lay one's finger upon the special items of environment which conduce to the facial characteristics exhibited by nearly all members of certain trades and professions. What, for instance, is there about the process of making shoes which evokes the unmistakable cobbler's visage? The portrait of Edward, the Banff naturalist, in Mr. Smiles' book, shows the type in a marked degree. As far as my observation carries me, the cause must be looked for in the last, lapstone and waxend of old-fashioned cordwainery; since men who work the machines in modern shoe factories, or who do ordinary repairing, do not exhibit the expression. It appears probable that the tailor's distinctive type of face may have been partially created by his habit of working his jaws concomitantly with his shears. Let anyone watch a person cutting a piece of tough material with scissors, and he will see that the lower part of the face wags in rhythmic and spontaneous unison with the blades. Shepherds and farm laborers who join sheep-shearing gangs certainly acquire a different expression while engaged in this kind of work.

The cast of countenance by which one so easily recognizes a groom is partially explicable from the fact that the muscles which close the jaws and compress the lips are always called into play when we are asserting our will over that of a horse. Nearly all jockeys and horsemen have a peculiar set of the mouth and chin, but I have been unable to distinguish any special characteristic about the eye or upper part of the face. It is instructive to compare the visage of the ruler of horses with that of the ruler of men. The horseman's face shows command in the mouth, the drill sergeant's in the mouth and the eye. The last is undoubtedly the most effective instrument in exacting obedience from our own species. Here we get a hint of that cause of want of dignity, that element of coarseness, which is discernable in the countenances of some men and women who have much to do with horses. The higher and nobler method of expressing authority is outweighed by the lower and more animal one. Generally speaking, it is a strenuous contest with minor difficulties which produce a thin and rigid set of lips. It is seen almost invariably in housewives of the Martha type, who are "careful and troubled about many things," and whose souls are shaken to the center by petty worries within doors, and the strife a outrance with shortcomings of the scullery maid or the cook.

The compressed lip so loved and so often misinterpreted by novelists is a sign of weakness rather than strength. It tells of perpetual conflicts in which the reserves are called into the fray. The strong will is not agitated into strenuous action by the small worries of the hour, and the great occasions which call for its whole forces are too few to produce a permanent impress of this kind upon the features. The commanding officer, assured of his men's obedience, does not habitually keep his lip muscles in a state of tension. Look at the sea captain, the most absolute monarch on the earth. He carries authority and power in his face, but it resides in his eye and the confident assurance of his easily set mouth. Every spar and shaft and muscle in his floating realm must obey him, and he knows it. This is probably a reason why the sea captain and the engine drivers show a certain similarity of type. The engine driver can make his captive giant, strong as ten thousand men, obey the pressure of his finger. His lips are usually calm, like those of the statues of the wielder of thunderbolts on Olympus. Who ever saw a man commanding a man-of-war or driving a locomotive with the contentious lip of the school usher? The typical expressions of the members of those three liberal professions which Sir Thomas Browne says are all founded upon the fall of Adam are well enough recognized to have been long the prey of the caricaturist. The several distinctive traits of each, and the possible causes which give rise to them, are too complex to be dealt with in a single article. Speaking very generally, the cleric's face is indicative of authority of the thin-lipped kind, and of a dignified sense of the sanctity of his office. The doctor's jaw and mouth are less rigid, yet tell of decision. His eye is vigilant and sympathetic, and his whole facial aspect conveys the idea of a fund of untapped wisdom. The lawyer's countenance is confident and confidential, with a pouncing alertness of the eye, and a prevailing expression of weighty perspicacity.

A Well Disciplined Man.

Army discipline is supposed to be very strict indeed, and oders must be obed swiftly and silently. The best disciplined soldier ever in the Russian army lived in 1777. He was stationed before the door of the palace during a heavy flood, when the empress, seeing from her balcony that the water had reached the sentinel, called to him to retire. This the soldier refused to do; and when the empress asked if he knew who she was, the man replied affirmatively. Although he knew her majesty he would not leave his post until his corporal relieved him. The water increased until it reached the sentinel's knees. The empress sent several messages to him, but he refused to obey her. Finally she was compelled to summon the corporal, who was found asleep, and he was obliged to swim to relieve the honest private, who by that time had only his head above water, and would composedly have suffered himself to be drowned rather than disobey orders while obeying his sovereign.

—Gushley—"As they roamed over the ballroom her liquid eyes met mine." Sympathetic Friend—"And asked 'em to take a drink, I suppose."—New York Telegram.

GREAT PRESENCE OF MIND.

A Terrible Catastrophe Averted By a Public Speaker's Self-Control.

One of the "sights" of Philadelphia, fifty years ago, was a magnificent Chinese museum, whose treasures, collected by Mr. Dunn, a munificent merchant, were displayed in a building erected on the site on which now stands the Continental hotel. Over the museum was a long, narrow upper room, about thirty-five feet high. It was a public hall, used for lectures and concerts, and with it was associated a most remarkable instance of presence of mind. A correspondent of the London Spectator tells the thrilling story.

In the central part of this immense auditorium were collected one evening about three thousand persons. At about nine o'clock, the manager of the building came to the leader of the meeting, white with affright, and told him that the floor had sunk nearly a foot, and that in a few minutes more the tenons of the joists might be out of their sockets.

The floor would then fall through onto the Chinese museum, and the walls, sixty feet in height, would collapse and be precipitated, with the roof, upon the assembly.

The leader explained to the person whom the audience expected next to hear, that by addressing the assembly from the end of the hall, he could withdraw the company from the sunken part of the floor to that where the front walls strengthened the joists to bear the weight of the people.

The reply to this was that his own family was in the audience, and that he must get them out first. "*You shall not!*" said the leader; "a hint of danger, a rush, and we shall all be under the fallen walls and roof. Five minutes' delay may kill us altogether."

As a boy in the audience I well remember my surprise at seeing the leader suddenly appear at the far front of the room, and tell the people that they would next be addressed from where he stood—the organ-loft. As the audience turned and moved to the front, the flooring rose six inches.

The people were entertained partly by an impromptu sentimental song in a voice without a quaver, in the very face of death, and as soon as practicable they were quietly dismissed.

Not a single individual in that great assembly was aware that, by the presence of mind of one man, an awful catastrophe had been averted. The imagination sickens at the thought of what would have been the consequence of a panic and sudden alarm by the failure of the courage of this man.

I am confident that, excepting the speaker referred to and the manager of the building, no one outside the immediate family of the man whose courage prevented this catastrophe has known the whole story till now.

The terror of those minutes before the crowd was moved and the floor rose toward its level, was such, that he never, even in his own family, alluded to the scene, though he lived for forty years afterward.

Seeking a Separation.

"Do you give gas here?" asked a wild-looking man who rushed into a dentist's office on Clark street the other morning.

"We do," replied the dentist.

"Does it put a fellow to sleep?"

"It does."

"Sound asleep, so you can't wake him up?"

"Yes."

"You could break his jaw or gouge out his eye and he wouldn't feel it?"

"He would know nothing of it."

"How long does it make him stay asleep?"

"The physical insensibility produced by inhaling the gas lasts a minute or probably a little less."

"I guess that's long enough. Got it all ready for a fellow to take?"

"Yes. Take a seat in this chair and show me your tooth."

"Tooth nothing!" said the excited caller, beginning rapidly to remove his coat and vest. "I want you to pull a porous plaster off my back."—Chicago Tribune.

Gaining a Vocabulary.

"If you don't know what a word means, make a guess at it." That is the rule followed by some foolish people, often with laughable results. An exchange says that a new guest arrived at a New Hampshire farmhouse, where a Boston gentleman happened to be holding forth on the piazza. The newcomer was much impressed by the speaker's fluency. "I declare," he remarked to the landlord, "that man has an extensive vocabulary, hasn't he?" The landlord was mightily pleased. "That's so," he said. "That's what mountain air will do for a man. He ain't been boardin' with me but two weeks, and I know he must have let his waistband out much as four times."—Youth's Companion.

A Young Philosopher.

The boy, evidently from the country, applied to the boss for a job.

"I have no use for a boy," he said, discouragingly.

"You're just like I am, ain't you?" asked the boy.

"How's that?"

"Got no use for a boy. Neither have I. That's why I'm lookin' around for somebody that has. Me and you ain't the only people in town, though. I s'pose there's about two hundred thousand more here, and likely some of 'em's different from us. Anyhow, I'm goin' to hustle around and see. Good morning, sir," and the boy started out, but the boss reconsidered and took him at two dollars a week as a starter.—Detroit Free Press.

IN THE DAYS OF THEIR YOUTH.

BENJAMIN HARRISON was a close student, and had all the advantages of a liberal education.

TINTORETTO, the painter, came honestly by his profession. He was brought up in a dye shop.

SCHUMANN was raised in a book store, and to the end of his life retained a fondness for the business.

BARRY, the painter, had his interest in art roused when on voyages with his father, who was a sailor.

ARTHUR was a close student and excelled in scholarship. He was fond of athletic sports and hunting.

THOMAS PAINE, the American political and controversial writer, passed his youth at the staymaker's bench.

DODDRIDGE, the theologian, was brought up in an oil shop, his father being a dealer in paints and oils.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - OCTOBER 26, 1894.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
of Philadelphia.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN S. RILLING,
of Erie.

For Auditor General,
DAVID F. MAGEE,
of Lancaster.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WALTER W. GREENLAND,
of Clarion.

For Congress at Large,
THOMAS COLLINS, of Centre.
HENRY S. MYERS, of Allegheny.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
THOMAS J. BURKE, of Altoona.

For Sheriff,
ROBERT H. NIXON,
of Johnstown.

For Assembly,
J. B. DENNY,
of Ebensburg.
JOHN RICKETTS,
Reade township.

For Poor Director,
JAMES FLINN,
of Johnstown.

For Jury Commissioner,
ANSELM WEAKLAND,
of Carroll township.

VICE PRESIDENT STEVENSON is delivering from two to six speeches a day in the Illinois campaign.

EVERY voter in Cambria county who wishes to be represented in the next legislature by men free from the influences of corporations and monopolies should vote for Denny and Ricketts.

EVERY farmer and laboring man in in the county who wishes to put a check on corporation legislation at Harrisburg has but one way of contributing to the carrying out of his sentiments and that is by voting for Denny and Ricketts..

How will the Republican legislative candidates, if elected, vote on tax equalization? The best answer is found in Mr. Stineman's vote against the Nile's revenue bill. Denny and Ricketts are not in the clutches of corporations, and are pledged to vote in the people's interests.

THESE are tough times for the calamity howler. He was dead certain before the passage of the Wilson bill not only that free wool would knock the bottom out of prices and ruin the wool and sheep industries, but that the reduction of the duties on woolens would close up all of our woolen mills. His position is now most pitable. Facts refuse to submit to his pessimistic theories; moreover they stand out so plainly that he cannot possibly deceive the voters until November. While prices of foreign woolens have fallen about 40 per ceni.—just as the Democrats promised—prices of domestic wools have advanced fully 10 per cent. over McKinley prices of three months ago.

THE chairman of the state committee of the A. P. A. in New York announces, says the Pittsburg *Post*, that the organization will oppose the election of Mr. Hill and support Mr. Morton. It is stated the members will do this because Mr. Hill has denounced the A. P. A. idea of a religious qualification for office, and a religious test in the matter of working for one's bread and butter. Being a Democrat, Mr. Hill could do nothing else than denounce political and labor proscription on account of religious belief. Mr. Morton is supported by the A. P. A. because he does not denounce such proscription, and dodges the issue, like Mr. Hastings in Pennsylvania. The Democrats can meet defeat in both states, should it come to them, standing up for the bed rock principles of the federal and state constitutions, which forbid any religious test as a qualification for office. As to the bread and butter disqualification, that no Catholic must be given work, it is in contempt of the common principles of christianity the world over, as well as the sermon on the Mount and the Golden Rule. And yet general Hastings allowed his lips to be padlocked in an effort to humbug either the opponents of religious proscription or the A. P. A. who advocate it. Come out in the open, general.

IN the course of his address at the general assembly of the Democratic societies of Pennsylvania, at Altoona, last week, Hon. Chauncey F. Black, said:

"There are many questions upon which the good people of Pennsylvania would like to hear their candicates for state offices—questions which vitally concern us at home. Here are a few of them: Will General Hastings, if elected, be himself in office, or will he take the orders of the rings and bosses, who have controlled all his recent Republican predecessors? If he is not to be the representative of these men, why does he not repudiate them upon the stump? If Hastings and a Republican legislature shall be elected, are we to be plunged back into the moral degradation of the Riot bill period? Are we to have a Kemble pardon board? Will General Hastings recommend the equalization of taxes? Will he recommend a reform in the method of keeping the public moneys, so that they may no longer be used for private and public corporations? Will he look to the enforcement of the unenforced articles of the constitution? Will he recommend to the legislature and advance by his uncommon eloquence of voice and pen the redemption of the Republican pledge solemnly made in their platform and by their newspapers and speakers to amend the constitution so that we may have a secret and honest ballot in this state, and so that the laboring man may cast his vote according to his own conscience without fear? These are subjects which he might better discuss, as they fall within the scope of the great office for which he stands, instead of the tariff, with which he cannot possibly have anything whatever to do."

THE annual meeting of the county commissioners of Pennsylvania recently held at Pottsville, adopted among others of lesser consequence, the following resolutions and recommendations:

Urging an act legalizing the addition of 25 per cent. to all taxes upon seated lands that are returned to county commissioners for non payment of taxes, the taxes to be a first lien upon the property.

Urging an act requiring constables to make returns to court only when they have violations of the law to report.

Recommending an amendment to section 23 of the ballot law, Pennsylvania laws of 1893, page 430, making it the duty of county commissioners to furnish one "watchers' certificate" to each political party, or group of citizens filing nonination papers, for each election precinct, and "watchers" certificate" to be made to some person named by the political party or group of citizens or bearer.

Recommending an amendment to sections 7 and 8, Pennsylvania laws 1889, pages 423 and 424, that the Recorder of deeds and the prothonotary or clerks of the common pleas court shall hereafter not certify any mortgages, judgments, etc., to the county commissioners of those owned or held by any corporation which pays a direct tax to the state, or any corporation or person who is not a resident of this commonwealth; also, the repeal of the act of May 23, 1893, regulating the fees charged by justices, aldermen, magistrates and constables.

Urging the repeal of the enrollment act.

Recommending an amendment to the registration law of 1891, that that portion requiring the December registry be repealed, and that county commissioners shall furnish the voting and ballot lists for the February elections copied from the preceding May registry.

Recommending that insolvent prisoners be not entitled to the benefit of the insolvent law until they have served thirty days, at the discretion of the commissioners.

That in all criminal charges not tried before the Oyer and Terminer, the jury shall have disposal of the costs.

That in all cases in which prosecutors of criminal cases fail to make out a case, the justice shall have juristiction over the disposal of costs.

Recommending an act providing for the establishment of work houses in counties, and to have separate apartments so that tramps or vagrants shall not be allowed together unless while at labor; such prisoners to be employed at any labor the commisioners may direct whether remunerative or not.

PRESIDENT GEORGE B. ROBERTS, of the Pennsylvania railroad, returned from Europe a few days ago, and has been interviewed by the Philadelphia *Star*. He has decided views with respect to the business situation, and also as to the cause for the recent hard times. What he says gains special interest and importance for the reason that he is at the head of one of the grandest railroad systems in the world, and also that he but rarely talks, especially for publication. By many he is considered taciturn, almost austere, in his intercourse with others. That he is not in accord with many politicians and newspapers as to the cause of the hard times will appear from the following quotations: "The recent panic, which began in 1893, and the natural result, and industrial depression, which still continues, was largely the natural outgrowth of speculation in all kinds of securities representing no real value. A large mass of railroad securities and of "industrials" equally worthless had been put upon the market, and the financial panic was the legitimate result of the discovery of their worthlessness. It was at first a bankers' panic rather than a commercial or industrial one. Its first fruits were a paralysis of our industries, from which the manufacturers of the country are now slowly recovering."

President Roberts does not look for a speedy or radical rebound into a boom as of old, but believes that there will be "a gradual and general improvement which will be evidenced by an active demand for paying investment on the part of capitalists."

The capital of the country, which has been almost valueless, will now, he thinks, "be drawn into active uses and will stimulate enterprises in many directions, so that we may look for greater activity in all branches of trade and manufactures. So far as my observation goes there is already a general return throughout the country to manufacturing activity.

Few men have had better opportunities to observe the country's economic situation than Mr. Roberts, and the fact that he sees in it such signs of encouragement will tend to strengthen the growing conviction that prosperity is surely, if slowly, forcing its way, and that before a great while it will have spread its beneficient wings over the whole country.

A VOTE for the Populist county ticket is simply a vote thrown away, as the most sanguine members of that party do not hope to come near electing any of their ticket, while the Democratic county ticket is pledged to all the Populists are asking for. Having nothing to expect from the Republicans, the only thing for the working people to do, if they wish their votes to count, is to vote the straight Democratic ticket—Singerly—Nixon Denny, Ricketts and all the rest.

AN imperial decree was published in Russia, on Wednesday declaring Grand Duke Michael, the third son of the czar, heir presumptive to the throne after the accession of his brother, Grand Duke Nicholas, the czarowitz and present heir apparent. Grand Duke George, the second son, has renounced his rights of succession in view of the fact that his condition is considered so dangerous.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1894.—There is a preceptible decrease in the bustle at the headquarters of the Democratic congressional campaign committee. The campaign has passed the three-quarter post, and is now on the home stretch. The work of the committee reached high water mark about two weeks ago, and for a time more than a million documents a day were handled. Since then the work has been gradually decreasing, all the documents desired having been sent out, except in near by districts, where documents continue to be sent in small quantities. On the whole members of the committee are fairly well satisfied with the work of the campaign, although the lack of money prevented their carrying out the entire programme as it was originally arranged. Chairman Faulkner has just completed a revised estimate, based upon the latest information from the congressional districts. He doesn't care to make this estimate public, further than to say that it gives the Democrats the majority of 20 in the next house, at this time, although he takes pleasure in showing it to Democrats who call on him and explaining to them the foundation for each estimate. To make it public might result in the loss of several districts by putting over confident opponents on their guard.

A little paragraph in the book of appropriations made by the last congress speaks volumes in favor of the Democratic party. It is that which shows that the Democratic congress abolished 923 offices, the annual cost of which had been $1,235,992. That is a bit of practicable economy that every voter ought to be able to appreciate.

Whatever else may be said for or against Senator Gorman, no aspersions can with truth be cast upon his loyalty to the Democratic party at all times and under all circumstances. Therefore no surprise was felt in Washington when the announcement was made that Senator Gorman would go to New York to help elect Senator Hill, although the personal relations between the two men have been decidedly unpleasant for some time. In thus laying aside his personal feeling against the head of the ticket and working for the success of the party an examine is given every Democrat who is lukewarm in the support of the ticket because it happens to contain the name of some man whom he personally dislikes, or with whom he is on unpleasant terms. Ever since the campaign of 1884, when as chairman of the national Democratic committee he carried New York for Mr. Cleveland and defeated Blaine, Senator Gorman has had great influence in New York and there is little doubt that his aid will be of great benefit, particularly in New York city, where party harmony is so essential at this time.

Army officers are pleased that Secretary Lamont has about made up his mind that they can serve the country better by sticking to the military duties for which they were educated than by being detailed to act as Indian agents, although some other people are not. It is not expected that there will be any sudden or general change, but that civilians will be gradually appointed Indian agents in place of the army officers now performing that duty until all of the officers have been returned to their regiments.

The Chinese minister to this country talks as cheerfully of war in which his country has up to now been licked as a candidate with a "cinch" does of election day. He remarked complacently to a member of the diplomatic corps, a day or two ago; "Despite all that Japan has done, despite all the Chinamen killed, we still have an empire of immense size and about 450,000,000 people left. We have resources of which the world knows nothing. China has not yet raised her hand." When she does she will let it fall upon Japan and crush her as easily as an elephant would a rat." To other people it looks as though China were playing the part of the rat.

Secretary Carlisle will certainly make a speech at Louisville before the close of the campaign, and it is probale that he will also make one at Indianapolis and another at New York.

The latest reports from Chairman Wilson's district, brought by those who have carefully gone over the ground, is that he will not only be re-elected, but that his majority will exceed that given him in '92. His presence seems to have aroused the enthusiasm of his constituents to an unusal degree.

Postmaster General Bissel returned from his vacation this week and settled down for another long period of work, which he always does with a rush that is wonderful for a man of his size and build. M.

Deeds of Violence.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Deeds of violence, which characterized the recent great railroad strike, were repeated last night at Grand Crossing and South Chicago by a gang of hoodlums. An Illinois Central suburban train was boarded by a crowd of toughs who abused the crew, calling them "scabs." They were finally ejected.

When the train reached Wildwood the depot was burning and while the trainmen devoted themselves to extinguishing the flames, the miscreants fired a train of box cars on a side track, one car being totally destroyed. When the train again started it was found that all the semaphores had been removed and the lamps placed under the wooden work of the roadbed, the structure burning like tinder. The flames were smothered with sand and cinders, but not until the track in places was so weakened that supports had to be placed under it. This is the first outbreak of the tough element since the strike and the damage would have been much greater but for the hard work of the train crew.

The Business Revival.

Chicago, October 21.—Comptroller of the Currency Eckels, who arrived yesterday says the recent marked revival of business is by no means confined to the great financial centers of the country. The comptroller came on from Washington to address the Bankers' club at Kilsley's last evening. "The last call for a statement from the national banks was made on October 3." he said. "It showed an increase in reserve cities since July 18 of $38,000,000 of loans and discounts. We estimate that in addition to this there was an increase of $20,000,000 in outside cities. It was not confined to the financial centres but seemed to course from every section of the country iudicating a very general and healthy revival. Compared with the statement of one year ago, however, the increase is phenomenal—more than $150,000,000. All this indicates a restoration of public confidence and more liberal invesments."

Comptroller Eckels returned to Washington to stay. Next week he is coming to Illinois to remain until after the election.

A CYCLONE destroyed 700 houses in San Domingo.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Platform.

1. The Democratic party of Cambria county, by its representatives in convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles anunciated in the Democratic national platform of 1892, and the platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy adopted at Harrisburg, June 27, 1894. We heartily approve the honest and wise administration of Grover Cleveland, and the course of the true Democrats in congress. The close of the Democratic administration in 1889, left over $100,000,000 surplus in the national treasury with the income exceeding the expenditures; Four years of Republicanism converted this into a deficit of $30,000,000, with the expenditures far in excess of the revenues. Financial disaster inevitably followed, the tide of which a Democratic President and a Democratic congress were able only partly to stem by the repeal of the iniquitous compulsory silver purchase law.

2. We believe in the fundamental principles of "equal rights to all, and exclusive privileges to none," and consequently condemn all and every species of paternalism by usuing national or state legislation for the purpose of promoting the interest of any class or classes of people. Every advantage given by governmental interference and usurpation to one class of people is purchased at the expense of the other people of the country or state. Thus are monopolies created, some branches of buisness over stimulated, others crippled, and labor and capital pitted against each other, to the loss of both, when in a natural state of things they would find that whatever is of advantage to one would inure to the good of the others. In this struggle labor is oppressed, and in the collapse that must follow, reduction of wages is inevitable. The policy of the Republican party for the past generation has been one of continued interference with business by legislation. The result has been the creation of millionaires on the one side and of tramps and dependents on the other. Strikes, lockouts, riots and panics are the natural outcome of their vicious and unnatural policy of legislation.

3. We believe in honest money, each dollar of which is equal to any other in any and every part of the country. The use of both gold and silver is approved at such ratio and in the largest quantities consistent with keeping them at a parity of value in their use as currency.

4. We cordially commend the faithful and efficient administration of Governor Pattison, which has enforced the laws of the commonwealth, and upheld the rights of all the people.

5. We denounce the dereliction of the Republican majority in our state legislature, which has refused to pass the legislation necessary to protect the public from unjust discrimination by railroad companies and other corporations. By such means the smaller capitalists in sympathy with labor, are subjected to the oppressions of monopoly and in consequence labor suffers. We pledge the legislative candidates nominated this day to support all approved measures looking to the removal of this evil, and also to the support of all other measures providing for the safety of the laborer at his work, as well as his protection from the unjust exactions of unfair employers. The Republican legislature has also neglected to equalize taxation in response to the labor and agricultural interests of the state. We denounce this course of action and promise our earnest efforts in support of such measures as will give the relief demanded.

Four Dead.

Nyack, N., October 22.—A terrible fire occurred at South Nyack shortly after 4 o'clock this morning, destroying the elegant new residence of Rev. Ross Taylor, Bishop of Africa, burning to death four of Mr. Taylor's children and seriously injuring three workmen.

Mrs. Taylor first discovered the fire and alarmed her husband, who investigated and found they were surrounded by fire. The couple had been almost blinded by the smoke and they saw at once that the most they could attempt would be to get out, and even that seemed impossible. By hard effort, however, they succeeded in escaping from the building. Then they saw that their property must go, and with it their children, whose escape and rescue were cut off.

A laborer named Michael Mullaley and two decorators named Edward Sinto and William Ruth jumped from a third story window and were badly hurt. The names of the children burned to death were: Harriet, Ada, Arthur and Schultz, ranging in age from 11 to 5 years. Two older boys escaped by jumping from an upper window. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is thought it was started by the carelessness of some one who came into the house late at night.

A Prehistoric Find.

Reports from Augwich valley lately are to the effect of a unique find in that locality. George Swayne, a well known farmer of that section, distant from Shilleysburg about one mile, had a number of men employed digging out an excavation for a fish pond. At a slight depth below the surface the workmen came upon the remains of a prehistoric animal of the mammal species. Several of the molars exhumed are said to be of huge proportions, from 4 to 5 inches in diameter, and more than twice that in length. A portion of one broken tusk over five feet in length was also exhumed, together with portions of the head and frame. Many of the bones crumbled into dust when their removal was attempted, but from those that remained in a fair state of preservation it is gathered that the animal must have been of gigantic proportions.

Remnants of Penn's Estate.

Wilkesbarre, October 22.—Colonel William Stuart, now sole heir to the remnants of the William Penn estate in Pennsylvania, is in this city, having just arrived from England. He is on a tour of inspection and inquiry regarding his property.

Of the great tract of Pennsylvania granted to William Penn, there now remains in the estate but small fragments. Disposed as follows: About three dozen ground rents near what was once the manor of Springettsburg, adjoining the northern part of Philadelphia; an irredeemable ground rent on a bit of improved property on Race street, Philadelphia; some mineral rights in various parts of Pennsylvania; about 1,500 acres in Sunbury manor, Luzerne county, and a small tract in Salem township, also in this county.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS

—A Chicago woman asks for a divorce from her husband "because he is a fool."

—Argentina will greatly reduce her tariff duties on many articles of American export.

—A movement has started to form a new county to be called Ellwood by clipping off sections of Lawrence, Beaver and Butler counties.

—Loss of blood after teeth had been extracted so weakened T. J. Fuller, of Wilkesbarre, that he became unconscious and nearly expired.

—In West Virginia 2,000 oil wells are in operation, and it has been estimated that the output for the present year will be fully 10,000,000 barrels, worth $8,000,000.

—Two brothers named Bennett were run over by cars in the Stoneyville mines, California, Pa., on Wednesday morning. One was killed and the other seriously injured.

—Criticising Major General Scl.ofield's report on the United States army the London *Times* says we should organize a trained reserve from which to draw recruits.

—James Dugan, 40 years old, and the head of a larger family, was fatally injured on Wednesday morning in the Mammoth mines, near Greensburg, Pa., by a fall of slate.

—Mrs. John McFadden, of Mount Pleasant, Pa., and Mrs. Ebhard and child, of Pennsville, were terribly injured Sunday in a runaway at Bridgeport. Mrs. McFadden perhaps fatally.

—The American iron and brass workers decided, at Indianapolis, to form in the large cities of the country central bodies to which all trades in the metal industry will be asked to become a part.

—The Groff homestead, of 103 acres, in Jefferson township, worth 20 years ago $100 per acre, was sold for $51 per acre at public sale—giving an index of the great fall in Berks county farm value.

—Suit to recover $10,000 for false imprisonment has been brought against J. W. Ogden, of Pailadelphia, who prosecuted Watson Taylor at Pittsburg for an alleged attempt to poison his horse. Gaiters.

—Captain S. A. Zolinski, the inventor of the new dynamite gun which has recently passed a successful test at Sandy Hook, will sail shortly for Argentina as the agent of a large American steel company.

—C. G. Garrett, of Lebanon, who cut his wife's throat, was arrested in Ohio and taken back for trial. Garret is only 28 years of age and appears to have spent considerable of his time inside the walls of different prisons.

—Ground will be broken at New Kensington, Westmoreland county, within a week, for the foundations of a tin plate plant, which, when completed, will, it is said, be far the largest tin plate works in the United States, costing $300,000.

—Dynamite placed on the B. & O. railroad track, at Long Run bridge, near McKeesport, tore up the rails and blew a wheel off the locomotive of an accommodation train. Fortunately no person was injured. As yet there is no clue to the persons who placed the explosive on the track.

—On Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock, while Lulu Helms, of Mount Union, was holding a revolver in her hand, her little niece named Mary Rohrer, aged 4 years, tried to get it, when the weapon went off, and the ball penetrated the child's left cheek and came out at the left ear. Fortunately the wound is not serious.

—A wholesale attempt to poison the inmates of the county hospital at Colusa, Cal., was made by putting strychnine into the coffee. Twenty-two persons are suffering from the effects of the drug, and one man has died. It is supposed the poisoning was done by a Chinaman who had trouble with the stewart and had been discharged.

—Chauncey Wheaton, a wealthy farmer, was buncoed out of $5,000 on Monday afternoon by a couple of "three card monte" men. Wheaton drew the money from the bank to show that he had it and then won $5,000 more on the game. He saw both packages placed in a tin box and tied up, but when he reached home the box was empty. The sharpers escaped.

—Edward Golden was horribly mutilated by a dynamite blast in a sewer trench, in Allegheny in which he was working, and will die. He thought the fuse had been extinguished and was about relighting it when the explosion occurred. The concussion was so great that windows of houses nearby were scattered. A panic was caused in the neighborhood.

—Ex-Police Judge Charles E. Morris, of Springfield, Ohio, has fled after fleecing people to the tune of $20,000. He is supposed to be in Canada. The heaviest sufferer is the Citizens Building and Loan Association, of which he had been the attorney eight years. They are out $4,500, obtained by forged mortgage. The remainder was obtained principally from various estates he settled.

—A mob attempted to take Wm. Dolby, a negro, who beat and assaulted Mrs. Mary C. Boyd, a white lady, aged 55, from jail at Washington court house, Ohio, on Wednesday of last week for the purpose of lynching him. A military company, which had been called out to foil the crowd, fired upon the people. Five are dead and twelve were wounded, several of the number fatally. Dolby confessed his crime and was sentenced to 20 years to the penitentiary, where he was taken under military escort.

Autumn Wraps for Ladies.

What promises to be the favorite Autumn wrap is a double cape of cloth very broad and reaching to the waist. The trimming is an inch band of the cloth stitched on the edges with fanciful ornaments in the corners and a turned over collar of velvet. This, together with the golf cape, are the most general and stylish outside garments for wearing with Autumn dresses. Very full capes reaching to the hips are of Astrakhan or moire, with deep revers over the sholders. Fancy capes for evening wear are made with Van Dykes of the new perforated cloth, cerise or bluet. Black velvet capes have satin revers lined with velvet or baby lamb. The McDowell fashion magazines contain many points of interest on this important subject. They are the safest guides on all questions of fashion. The price of "La Mode de Paris" and "Paris Album of Fashion" is $3.50 each for a year's subscription, or 35 cents per copy. "The French Dressmaker" costs $3.00 per annum or 30 cents per copy. "La Mode" with its low price, $1.50 per year or 15 cents a copy, is an admirable home magazine. For the accommodation of customers they contain patterns, which as reguards styles and price are unparalleled. If you are unable to procure any of these journals from your newsdealer, do not take any substitute from him, but apply by mail to Messrs. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th street, New York.

B. & B.

They'll Not Tell

More than half that might be told, but if you'll write our Mail Order Department for samples of our superb lines of

Dress Goods, Silks and Suitings.

They'll tell you enough to cause you to declare as did a mail order patron this week: "The samples you sent me are better in quality and price than those received from any other house. I enclose," etc.—

This, verbatim, from a letter just received, is but the expression of numbers coming daily from every section of the country. The leading markets of the world have added their quota in making this Fall and Winter 1894 and '95 display the largest, choicest, most comprehensive collection of DRESS GOODS and SUITINGS we believe ever submitted for critical inspection in Western Pennsylvania—everything that's stylish new and up-to-date is here at prices never so low.

New Check Suitings,

in five different colorings, newest combinations, all-wool—44 inches wide,
75 cents a yard.

NEW ZIG-ZAG CHECK SUITINGS,

12 different colorings—48 inches wide,
75 cents a yard.

Simply no end to variety in assortments of all-wool and silk and wool Dress Goods and Suitings at 85c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 up to $4.50 per yard—which includes both American and Imported fabrics.

Nine hundred pieces all-wool 50-cent

LADIES' CLOTH,

Choice color mixtures—never such value shown in such wide, all-wool cloth at price—50 inches wide,
35 cents a yard.

Two-toned, self-colored

PLAID SUITINGS,

¾-wool—7 different colorings, extra wide, 41 inches. Their equal may have been offered at double the price but never at
15 cents a yard.

If you can't come, write for our Illustrated Fall and Winter 1894 and '95 Catalogue, FREE. 'Twill help you out immensely in your ordering by mail. You'll be astonished to find how easily shopping by mail can be accomplished.

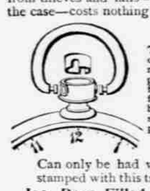
BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

Here's the Idea

Of the Non-pull-out Bow

The great watch saver. Saves the watch from thieves and falls—cannot be pulled off the case—costs nothing extra.



The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark. C

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases are now fitted with this great bow (ring). They look and **wear** like solid gold cases. Cost only about half as much, and are guaranteed for twenty years. Sold only through watch dealers. Remember the name

Non-pull-out

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Reliability

The Most Reliable Whiskey on the Market

And Indorsed

By Physicians and used in Leading Hospitals, Hotels, Dining and Buffet Cars, are

Klein's Silver Age,
Duquesne,
Bear Creek,
Pennsylvania Rye
Whiskies.

Ask your dealer for them and take no substitute. For sale everywhere.

feb28,94ly

1794. 1894.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE 'ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

THE FARQUHAR

PATENT VARIABLE FRICTION FEED
Best Set Works in the World.

Saw Mill & Engine

Received the Medal and Highest Award at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Warranted the best made. Shingle Mills, Machinery and Standard Agricultural Implements of Best Quality at lowest prices. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd.,
YORK, PENNA.

F. X. FEES'

Shaving Parlor,

Main Street, Near Post Office

The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a shaving parlor on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean.

Your patronage solicited.

F. X. FEES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following application for the transfer of liquor license has been filed in the office of the Clerk of Court of Quarter sessions for Cambria county and that the same will be presented to the said Court for its consideration on Monday, October 29 h, 1894:

Petition of Simon B. King for the transfer of the license granted to G. B Brandon in the borough of Spangler.

J. C. DARBY,
Clerk Q. S

Oct. 12, 1894.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Best in the World!
Get the Genuine!
Sold Everywhere!

[1y28]

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

The Largest Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Underwear, Shoes Furnishing Goods, etc., just received at

J. B. WILBER'S.

$2.50 Will buy an Excellent Satinette Suit of Clothing for a Man.

$5.00 Will buy a Man's All-Wool Cheviot Suit. Makes a Fine Dress Suit.

$8.00 Will buy a Genuine Clay Worsted Suit, in All Sizes.

$6.00 Will buy a Man's Black Corkscrew Suit, in All Sizes.

$2.50 And up will buy a Youth's Suit, age from 12 to 19 years.

99 cts. Will buy a Child's Suit of Clothing, age from 4 to 14 years.

$1.25 Will buy a Child's Nice Double-Breasted Suit, age from 4 to 14 years.

$2.00 Will buy a Child's All-Wool, very fine, age from 4 to 14 years.

25 cts. Will buy a Never Rip Child's Pants, age from 4 to 14 years.

75 cts. Will buy a Youth's Never-Rip Pants—a Pair every School Boy should have.

$1.00 Will buy a Man's Never-Rip Pants. Come in and examine them.

99 cts. Will buy a pair of Ladies' Glove Grained Button Shoes.

$1.25 Will buy a Man's Fine Dress Shoe. A Big Bargain. Come and see them.

25 cts. Will buy a nice pair of INFANT'S SHOES.

Men's Hose that retail everywhere at 10 cents a pair, we sell 4 pairs for 25 cents, or 70 cents per dozen pairs.

Hats, Caps, Underwear and Gent's Furnishing Goods at the same Low Rates.

Come early and get what you want.

J. B. WILBER,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Men's Fall Clothing

FALL

SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

Cassimers, Cheviots, Clays, Homespuns, Diagonals, Serge Twills, Tweeds, Flannels.

All the new shapes of Sacks, Cataways, Regents and Prince Alberts. A perfect fit and reliable workmanship.

$7, $9, $10, $15 and $18.

Children's Suits, 4 to 14, 75c., 90c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00.

A Grand Exhibit of Boys' Clothing—new and lovely styles for Fall. Buy your own and your Children's Hats of us. We guarantee you a positive saving of 25 per cent.

JOHN McCONNELL

1300 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING

LARGEST STOCK! FINEST GOODS! LOWEST PRICES!

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY!

Our new Fall Stock will surprise all who see it by the extensive variety it offers in every line of goods which we carry. We will sell you fine Overcoats and Clothing at prices much lower than ever before. We have all the new styles in Hats. Our stock of Winter Underwear and Gents' Furnishings is immense.

It will pay you to come twenty-five miles to buy Clothing from us. Call and examine our goods and you will be convinced we will save you money.

C. A. SHARBAUGH

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Harness. $24.50. Have sold to consumers for 20 years. No. 119 Road Wagon. $37

No. 41. Wagon. $43.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Spring Wagons, $33 to $50. Guaranteed same as sold for $60 to $80. Surreys, $70 to $100, same as sold for $100 to $130. Top Buggies at $42, fine as sold at $75. Phaetons $75 to $100. Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts, to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

OUR HARNESS are all No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather. Single $8 to $20; Double Buggy, $18 to $35. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets. 3 per cent. off for cash with order. 64-page illustrated Catalogue free. Address

W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

ambria Freeman.

ENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

AY. - - - OCTOBER 26, 1894.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

anuary bowler's job will soon

T. B. Wilmer, of this place, took a ...ening on Tuesday.

...right to reject any or all bids" ...ce for the *Gazette*.

...s Kate Nunn, who has been ill ...typhoid fever is recovering.

...County's teachers institute ...ence Monday, November 26th.

...Joseph A. Dumm, of Barr town... ...a few hours in town on Thurs...

...James Mallon, of Carroll town... ...visited in Ebensburg on Satur...

...John Fenlon and sister, Miss ...Mavis, are visiting friends in ...

...Rees Jones, the oldest person in ...is reported able to be about after ...

...Augustine Plank, of this place, ...seriously ill for a few days, is ...

...Annie, daughter of John Orner, ...visited her home on Sunday, ...

...William M. Jones, of Allegheny, ...formerly of Ebensburg, is visiting ...

...A. Sanders, of Munster town... ...to Ebensburg on Thursday ...a few hours in town.

...Joseph Miller, one of Barr town... ...Ebensburg young citizens, was a ...Ebensburg on Thursday.

...Peter Jones, an old and respected ...Welsh township, died on Mon... ...aged about 73 years.

...Daniel Fink, a well-known citizen ...Carroll, died at his home in that place ...on Sunday, aged about 48 years.

...Mr. Samuel Ludwig, of Ebens... ...Mrs. Bloom, of Cambria town... ...Hollidaysburg on Monday.

...The marriage of Christ. Stoltz, in ...Johnstown, was celebrated on Saturday ...and we failed to learn what was ...

...A carload of sheep was shipped ...Pittsburg to Philadelphia on Monday ...by James Edwards, of Blacklick ...

...Mrs. Rosenstee..., a former resident of ...Johnstown, died on Monday in Colorado ...where she went in June last for the ...benefit of her health.

...The schools in Frankstown ...township, have been closed ...on account of diphtheria. Farmer William ...Hollenbaugh has lost all died in a week.

...The supreme court at Pittsburg on ...Monday rendered a decision affirming ...the decision of the lower court in the case ...of Piper et al. vs. Pipe et al., from this county.

...Mr. Thomas Rodgers, of Blacklick township, ...while cutting wood was unfortunate enough to get a large gash in ...his left leg, which will cause him up for some ...time.

...Don't throw away your gum rings for ...when they become hard and non-elastic they can be made as soft as ...new by immersing in ammonia water ...and they will recover their ...former elasticity.

...Mrs. Mahon, of South Fork, has ...been released from jail on a writ of ...habeas corpus and returned to her home. ...She was committed to jail on a charge of ...attempting to commit a rape, ...Mrs. Rose Gallespie, of the ...same place.

...Mr. Frank Lightning, on Wednesday ...last, married Mrs. Jerome R. ...Bradford township, Clearfield ...The same evening killed three ...hogs.

...Mr. Frank Fink, while breaking stone ...a few days ago, had the ...eye destroyed by a spall ...struck the eye. Frank formerly ...resided in this place.

...Mr. Chester Dwight Herman Crouse, ...while at the electric light plant, ...Johnstown, received a shock from some un... ...A short time previous a ...similar shock passed through the win...

...Mr. Wm. Crouse, of Bennington, aged 18 ...years, was injured by Oyster Express in the ...Pennsylvania railroad yards on Friday night and in... ...is now under the influence ...of morphine to ease the tracks when ...

...Mr. Frank Griffith, son of John W. Griff... ...Superintendent of Ebensburg, but ...formerly clerk at Roosevelt, W. ...Va., died of typhoid fever, ...aged 21 years of age and leaves a ...wife.

...Cambria, Centre and Clinton ...counties, the Democrats failing ...to have two candidates, ...Bedford and Fulton ...Republicans are in the same ...boat with a double-header.

...Mr. Ferguson aged 40 years, whose ...home was in Kansas, Del., but who was ...working as a civil engineer ...on the road, fell down the cellar ...of the Hotel in that city on ...Monday morning and broke his neck, being dead ...when found.

...Mr. Barron, Deputy prothono... ...Somerset county, while out gun... ...on an accidental dis... ...was shot through the ...left hand. The middle and ...forefinger portion of the palm had ...been shot away.

...Mr. Howard Fye will sell at his resi... ...Summerhill township on Tuesday, ...October 30th, at 10 A. M., a lot ...of personal property consisting of horses, ...cattle, sheep, hogs, hay, straw, wheat, rye, ...potatoes, farming implements, ...household goods, &c.

...The Johnstown *Tribune* ...is in order to keep David ...Lloyd on the political fence ...suggests that Captain Davis would ...be an independent candidate for ...Governor. This year it is unnecessary ...for the ticket.

...Mr. Lewis Rowe, aged 13 years, son of ...Mr. Rowe, of Johnstown, in attempt... ...to board a moving car on the Cambria ...City track in that city on ...the afternoon of last week, fell un... ...and was so badly injured that ...he died shortly afterward.

...A report is being circulated among ...the friends of Jacob Holtz, who was ...convicted of adultery on Joseph ...Rose at September sessions, ask... ...executive clemency in justice with mercy in ...Mr. Holtz. Holtz will be sen... ...to the court on Monday next.

...Mr. Roberts, a tramp, was shot ...in the left hand, the same bullet en... ...his left cheek and knocking out two ...teeth, on Wednesday evening at ...the "Crow's Nest," in the ...Conemaugh, by another tramp ...named Roberts' home ...unknown.

...A large pile of charcoal, estimated to ...contain forty thousand bushels, lying near ...the Pennsylvania railroad station at Nin... ...Westmoreland county, was set on ...fire on Tuesday night and will ...be entirely destroyed. It belonged to Jos... ...Barr of Indiana county, whose loss ...is about $5,000.

—The common council of Johnstown has passed the ordinance granting the Pennsylvania railroad permission to construct a single track line from the main line over the city streets.

—A big Democratic mass meeting will be held at Adair's opera house, Johnstown, this (Friday) evening at eight o'clock, at which Governor Pattison, Hon. John H. Fow, of Philadelphia; Attorney General Hensel, Hon. James Kerr, James Denton Hancock and other distinguished speakers will make addresses.

—On Monday of last week the dwelling house of John Kelly in Jackson township caught fire and the flames had made such progress before discovery that the family lost everything. Through the efforts of a couple of Ebensburg citizens a wagon load of goods was contributed and sent out to Mr. Kelly, who is a deserving man.

—An Ohio farmer sold a farm for $12,000 and put the money in an unused chimney without telling his wife anything about it On Wednesday a number of visitors called on his wife and she made a fire in the spare bedroom, where the money was hidden. The entire amount was burned. Fortunately for the old couple they had another farm left.

—Frank Eger, aged 15 years, son of John D. Eger, of Barr township, one day last week while working with a cider mill on his father's farm, was unfortunate enough to get one of his hands in the cogs of a wheel which so badly lacerated it that it was necessary to amputate the third and fourth fingers. Dr. Helfrich, of Spangler, performed the operation.

—What is considered the largest and most perfect vein of bituminous coal in Central Pennsylvania has been developed at Sterling No. 11, at Spangler. The coal is eight feet high, and remarkably free from defects or dirt. The remarkable height of the vein has been maintained for a considerable distance and gives every indication of being permanent.

—Two valuable horses were discovered in a barn at Sandy Lake, Mercer county, on Monday in a starved and almost dying condition. For 15 days they had been without food or water, shut up in a box stall. They were left in this vacant barn through the mistake of a stranger, who supposed he was leaving the team in W. T. McBurneys's stable, to be shipped east.

—It is reported that a baby was found in the woods in Buffington township, five miles south of Strongstown. The body when found was partially destroyed by animals and presented a sickening sight. The girl's parents, named Jones, found the baby where their daughter had left it, and removed it to their home. We did not learn any further particulars—*Indiana Democrat.*

—The calamity howlers were at Lilly on Monday night. Congressman Hicks and Captain Kuhn addressed the small audience and the tears trickled down the cheeks of Treasurer Barker, E. James and Candidate Patterson, who composed the major portion of the immense gathering, as the speakers told of the woes that would befall corporations and trusts when the people refused to be taxed for protection.

—A decoction of cinnamon is recommended as a drink to be taken freely in localities where there is typhoid fever or cholera, for cinnamon has the power to destroy all infectious microbes. Even its scent kills them, while it is perfectly harmless to human beings. The essence of cinnamon exposed in the sick room is said to be fatal to typhoid bacilli in twelve hours.

—A movement is being started at Bellefonte to erect a $25,000 monument to ex-Governor Curtin. The tablet will be of the finest marble, surmounted by a figure of the old war governor and will be placed in the public square of the town. The Pennsylvania Reserve Association, the Loyal Legion and various soldiers' organizations throughout the state have already tendered financial assistance.

—For the misappropriation of money collected as school taxes in the borough of Philipsburg in the year 1892, Associate Judge C. A. Faulkner, of Centre county, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement and bound over in the sum of $1,000 for trial at the November term of court. The exact amount of his shortage is not yet yet known, but it is over $5,000. The affair is creating considerable of a sensation there.

—There is in all probability no herb that grows in the woods that brings the same price as ginseng. For years past large quantities have been shipped from Johnstown to all the large cities in the country. It has always been in demand, but it appears the price this season is higher than ever before. One firm in the east offers $3.85 and $4 a pound for the root found in Western Pennsylvania.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

—The largest part of the Democratic vote in Cambria county is in the country districts and as a consequence the quieter the campaign and the less publicity given to the time of holding the election, the better it will be for the Republicans. For that reason the election proclamation is not published in any of the county papers as heretofore, but in the country is posted up on barns and trees where a man to become acquainted with its tenor would be required to stand straining his neck for an hour or two to read it.

—George Hufnagle, of Barr township, aged about 65 years, on Monday night was taken with severe pains in his right side. His jaws became set and locked and since that time he has been unable to move them, and the physicians called in have been unable to give him any relief. A pry was placed between his jaws and an effort made to move them but failed. Since the time of his being taken ill he has been fed on milk which he swallows with difficulty Mr. Hufnagle is the man who shot Thomas Burke a couple of years ago.

—On Saturday morning about 11 o'clock a freight wreck occurred on the branch a short distance east of Munster and near the farm of Isidore Lilly. The first section of train No. 724, consisting of empty coal cars, was halted at Munster siding for the purpose of letting an extra pass. The flagman forgot to flag the second section and as a consequence the latter ran into the former, wrecking one engine badly, throwing two others off the track and smashing up a number of cars. The train hands all escaped without injury.

—David R. Jones, for the past couple of years a resident of Ebensburg, but before that for many years a resident of Cambria township, died at his home on Saturday evening, October 20th, aged 77 years. The deceased was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, in 1817, and came to this country in 1835, settling in Ebensburg, where his brother, Richard Jones, Esq., of the East ward, who had preceded him to this country, had located several years previous. The deceased was twice married and leaves four children, all grown up, to survive him.

—On Monday while a train on the Pennsylvania and Northwestern railroad was doing some shifting at McGee's Mills, in Clearfield county, J. R. Bowman, a brakeman, was handling the pole in taking out cars from the switch. The pole slipped from the engine, when Bowman was caught between the engine and the cars and so badly crushed that he died on Tuesday morning. He was a resident of Glasgow, in this county, and was married in June last to Miss Allie Hollis, of Frugality. His remains were taken to Mountaindale for interment.

—A huge eagle, which has been hovering about the mountains near Huntingdon for several days, swooped down upon the yard of Thomas Richardson, a colored man living in the suburbs, and tried to carry away the latter's infant child. The bird fixed its talons in the infant's clothes and was rising slowly, when the garments tore and the child fell to the ground, a distance of ten feet, escaping injury. Mrs. Richardson frightened the bird away, but it soon returned, and, seizing a dog belonging to a neighbor, flew away with it to its eyrie in the mountain top.

—On Sunday night the farm house of J. J. Detrich, in Carroll township, was entered by burglars who effected an entrance through the cellar window and thence into the house. The family knew nothing of the visit of the intruders until the next morning when they found the bureau drawers open and wearing apparel scattered over the floor. A silver watch, silk waist, several bottles of wine, some meat and numerous other articles were taken. The parties suspected were seen about the premises during the day and are believed to be residents of Patton.

—Samuel French, an engineer on the Ligonier Valley road, says the Greensburg *Tribune*, has invented a contrivance by which a coach tank of the Westinghouse air-brake can be filled while the brake is drawn. In the Westinghouse brake it is necessary to throw the brake off to fill the tank when the air supply becomes exhausted. French's improvement will fill the tanks while the brakes are drawn and does away with all danger. He has obtained a patent and has one on his engine. The Westinghouse Company and the P. R. R. Company are trying to obtain control of the improvement.

—The Driftwood, Pa., *Gazette* states that two expert arborists from Massachusetts are out in the wilds of that vicinity investigating and experimenting as to the practibility of planting the seed of the the white pine. This scheme has been given careful attention and research of late, and would prove a grand thing if the area of land in this section of the state, now denuded of timber, could be replanted and made to yield a fine growth of pine again within the years necessary to make it a paying investment. These experiments of these two gentlemen will be watched with much interest.

—The Chinese have a method of preparing grapes so as to have the mat their command the entire year. The method adopted consists in cutting a circular piece out of a ripe pumpkin or gourd, making an aperture large enough to admit the hand. The interior is then entirely cleaned out, the ripe grapes are then placed inside, the cover replaced and pressed in firmly. The pumpkins are then kept in a cool place, and the grapes will be found to retain their freshness for a very long time. A very careful selection must be made of the pumpkin, the common field pumpkin being well adapted to the purpose in question.

—A movement is said to have been started among a number of business men in Philadelphia with the view of having the rates of first class mail matter reduced from two cents to one cent. Before the opening of the next congress it is expected that a large fund will be available, and a close organization of business men all over the country will be formed to back up the movement. The idea originated in Chicago, it is said, and a postal reform bill will be introduced in congress urging the passage of a law to reduce letter rates from two cents to one cent, and on merchandise from sixteen cents to eight cents per pound.

Real Estate Transfers.

Bernard McColgan to Morris George, Portage township; consideration, $1.

W. Scott Bheam to Nancy C. Tibbott, Lower Yoder, $400.

Ellen M. Reed to S. L. Reed, Ebensburg, $300.

W. H. Rosensteel, Jr., to Johnstown Electric Light Company, Johnstown, $6,515.

Jacob Bobak to John Baster, Patton, $32.

Charles Anna to May Letts, Patton, $40.

Administrator of Samuel King to Lydia Reynolds, Adams, $1,600.

Edward Owens to Ebensburg and Blacklick Railroad Company, Cambria, $375.

Treasurer of Cambria county to John Fulton, Summerhill township, $16.

Treasurer of Cambria county to John Fulton, Adams, $28.

Executor of Philip Gray to J. L. Spangler, trustee, $7,310.

Frank Powers to John Powers, Cresson township, $850.

Cambria Iron Company to Englebert Rockstroh, Johnstown, $400.

Joseph Freidhoff to August Weise, Johnstown, $300.

Chest Creek L. & I. Company to F. G. Patton, Patton, $250.

Milton A. Sherbine to Aaron Sherbine, Summerhill borough, $100.

Adam Hammond to George Hammond, Allegheny township, $2,800.

Charles E. Troxell to George Hahn, Reade, $30.

Viola C. Shomo to Matthias Kessler, White, $100.

Matthias Kessler to Viola C Shomo, White, $100.

Treasurer of Cambria county to John H. Brown, Lower Yoder, $5.

John H. Brown to Elias Crissman, Lower Yoder, $75.

J. P. Stattler to Hiram Shaffer, Scalp Level, $2,100.

Siman Murphy to Frederick Hofecker, Richland, $1,000.

Executor of Philip Gray to Sarah Ann Gray, Spangler, $125.

Cambria Iron Company to Samuel E. Yeager, Franklin, $250.

Joseph A. Gray to Ann M. Gardner, Barr and Susquehanna, $2,250.

Executor of Margaret Maguire to Edward Eberly, Loretto, $350.

Edward Eberly to Jane Stephens, Loretto, $300.

Queer Things Happen.

Report has it that on Sunday night burglars tried to enter the residence of J. G. Hasson, editor of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN. There must be a mistake on the part of the burglars. Think of it!—an attempt to rob an editor! Too absurd.—*Patton Courier.*

It was simply a mistake on the part of the midnight prowlers. Editor Lloyd, of the *Herald*, who is burgess of Ebensburg, lives across the street, and as he was reported to have drawn a quarter's salary all in cash, too late on Saturday to deposit it in bank, it is evident that the burglars were strangers and got to the wrong house. Or it may have been some charitably inclined individual trying to slip something in. No telling.

Blacklick Excursion.

There will be an excursion train leaving Ebensburg on Saturday next, October 27, at one o'clock, P. M., for a trip down the Blacklick to Vintondale. The fare for the round trip will be fifty cents and an opportunity will be thus afforded for everyone to get a glimpse of the scenery along the Blacklick and see the new towns.

The excursion train will start on its return trip in time to arrive in Ebensburg about 6 o'clock.

Musical Entertainment.

The duets by Miss Bessie Mecklem and her father, introducing the saxophone and the harp, were of peculiar interest to the audience, the two instruments in conjunction being a genuine novelty. The young lady showed much ability, and Mr. Mecklem's harmonious work on the harp was splendidly done.—*Toronto Empire.*

At the Opera House, Ebensburg, Monday evening, October 29th.

Attempted Robbery.

About half past one o'clock last Sunday morning Mr. W. C. Shields, of Ebensburg, who has an electric alarm connecting his storeroom on High street with his dwelling house on the other end of his lot on Lloyd street, was startled by hearing his alarm bell ringing. He hastily got up and and dressed and seizing his double-barrelled shot-gun, started for his store.

He crossed into the lot of Mr. C. T. Roberts in order to get the benefit of the shade and when within about twenty-five or thirty feet of the rear of the storeroom saw that someone was lighting a match near the window. He threw his gun to his shoulder and fired, when he heard someone jump to the ground and saw him start on a run. He then threw up his gun, intending to give him the contents of the other barrel, but unfortunately pulled the trigger of the barrel that had been discharged, and by the time Mr. Shields got the hammer of the other barrel raised, the thief had got some distance away and was running close to an outhouse, so that when the gun went off the aim was imperfect. The burglar kept on to the foot of the hill and made his escape. Whether any of the shot struck him or not is a question that no one but himself or his immediate friends can at present answer.

The neighborhood was aroused by the shooting and Mr. Shields stood guard at the rear of the store while Mr. C. T. Roberts, his next door neighbor, went out and gathered up some men, expecting that in all probability there were several engaged in the robbery.

An investigation, however, disclosed the fact that there had only been one. There was nothing taken from the store. A box of shoes had been laid on the safe close to the window, but Mr. Shields' appearance on the scene put an end to any further selection of goods that were needed by the thief.

Mr. Shields got a pretty good glimpse of the man when he ran past him, and his family also recognized him as he passed the house, and while they all agree on the identity of the man, they do not feel sufficiently certain as to say he is the guilty party and prefer to make no information.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, October 25, 1894:

Andy Hwaizdos and Mary Csamer, Johnstown.

William R. Stiffler, Jackson township, and Henrietta May Oaks, Croyle township.

Jacob Koziminski and Barbara Schmadel, Johnstown.

William A. Wissinger, Stonycreek township, and Hulda M. Lewis, Dale.

Mike Colosum, Washington township, and Paulena Sernanni, Lilly.

John Brown, West Taylor, and Minnie Bagley, Morrellville.

Fred J. Laubmire and Mamie A. Llewellyn, Johnstown.

Samuel Henry Helsel and Domicilla Kring, Adams township.

Richard Wilkson and Lizzie McMullen, Cassandra.

David Richards and Elizabeth Rader, Johnstown.

Daniel Saylor and Rachel Gendlesberger, Mishler, Somerset county.

William Lint and Harriet Goughnour, Adams township.

William R. Diehie, Portage, and Jennie R. Over, Juniata township, Blair county.

Thomas Anson Long and Emma Elizabeth Brubaker, Portage.

Augustin Delaney and Catharine McMullen, Delaney.

John Cawley and Mary Fisher, Ashville.

A New Railroad.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday evening contains the following railroad item:

"Saturday last the first official tour over the Altoona and Philipsburg connecting road was made by the officials and invited guests. A public meeting was held at Philipsburg in the morning, addressed by several persons, including S. J. M. McCarrell, of this city, president of the Clearfield, Conemaugh and Western. This new line runs from Philipsburg to Ramey, but is only fully completed to Houtzdale. There is an overhead bridge yet to be constructed over the Pennsylvania and Northwestern tracks at Ramey. The trip over the line was made in a Pullman train. At Houtzdale the party was given a rousing reception, the entire populace turning out with bands. The road opens up valuable coal regions, giving them an eastern outlet over the Beech Creek and New York Central. Samuel P. Langdon, of Philadelphia, is president. The Clearfield, Conemaugh and Western and Altoona and Philipsburg are on friendly terms."

Boy Shot.

On Suncay afternoon a number of boys were hunting chestnuts in the woods in the neighborhood of Gallitzin, among them being Hugh Quinn, aged about 14, son of James Quinn, and John Brannon, about the same age. Young Quinn had a revolver and the boys soon commenced amusing themselves by shooting at mark. While thus engaged the revolver, while in the hands of the Brannon boy, was accidentally discharged, the ball striking young Quinn in the groin, inflicting a wound that is regarded as very dangerous and may prove fatal. The boy was taken to his home and surgical aid called in, but on account of the difficulty and danger from probing, the ball could not be exactly located and it may be several days before the result of the wound can be determined.

The carrying of revolvers by boys or men is a dangerous practice and one that should be abandoned by those who do it, as it is almost certain at one time or another to result in an accident that may bring sorrow when least expected.

Donald E. Dufton, Esq., Shot.

On Thursday night of last week Donald E. Dufton, Esq., an attorney of Ebensburg, while on a visit to Lilly, had an altercation with a number of Italians and as a result the Ikes drew their revolvers, and after firing fifteen or twenty shots, hastily departed. After the mele Dufton was found lying on the sidewalk bleeding profuseiy from three bullet wounds—one in the groin, one near the knee and one in the ankle. He was taken to the Smith House and Dr. Armitage summoned, who dressed his wounds. It was at first feared that the wound in the groin would prove fatal, but later developments show that it was not so serious as at first supposed.

On Tuesday Mr. Dufton was removed to his home in this place and at present accounts is getting along well, and will be able to be about in a short time.

The Ballots.

On Tuesday the county commissioners addressed a letter to the several printers of the county requesting bids for furnishing the ballots for the coming election, and on Thursday awarded the contract to the Herald Printing Company, of Johnstown, for the sum of $236.25.

It is but justice to the commissioners to state that, profiting by their experience last spring when the ballots were so unmercifully botched, the commissioners very wisely "reserved the right to reject *any* or all bids."

The number of ballots required is 28,000 official ballots and 4,000 specimen.

Almost a New York Daily.

That Democratic wonder, the New York *Weekly World*, has just changed its weekly into a twice-a-week paper, and you can get the two papers a week for the same old price—$1.00 a year.

Think of it! The news from New York right at your door fresh every three days—104 papers a year.

The FREEMAN and the *World* will be sent to any address for one year for $2.00.

Miscellaneous Notices.

STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING. Stockholders' annual meeting of the Lilly Building and Loan Association will be held in Rainey's Hall THIRD THURSDAY IN OCTOBER, 1894, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the general transaction of business and election of officers to serve for the ensuing year. Seventh (7th) series of stock will be issued that night.
J. B. MULLEN, Secretary.
Lilly, Pa., Oct. 12, 1894.2

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. A lot of ground in the East ward of Ebensburg, 66 by 264 feet, in desirable location, having a two-storied frame House, 9 rooms and basement, in excellent repair. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms.
M. D. KITTELL.
Ebensburg, Pa., August 10 tf

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in November, $1,000.00.
THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LAMMER, Secretary.

FOR SALE. A pair Black Match Horses for sale cheap, 8 years old; will weigh from 1,200 to 1,300 each. For particulars inquire at the office of the FREEMAN. oct12.

OILS! OILS!

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.,
PITTSBURG DEPT.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
oct18.89ly.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect May 27, 1894.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express, week days	6 30 a m
Altoona Accommodation, week days	9 25 a m
Day Express, daily	11 04 a m
Altoona Express, daily	1 00 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 57 a m
Way Passenger, week days	2 36 p m
Mail Train, week days	4 26 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p. m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 04 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leaves as follows: 7.20, 10.20 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57, 10.55 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30, 11.30 a. m and 5.30 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m. and 12.15 and 6.05 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.35 a. m. and 5.25 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a m. and 6.45 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address THOS. E. WATT, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

JOHN PFISTER,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Hardware. Queensware,
MADE-UP CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
VEGETABLES IN SEASON,
HARNESS, ETC.,
OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,
CRESSON, PA.
may2 20ly

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency,
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage Securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address
H. A. ENGLEHART,
aug5.92 Ebensburg, Pa.

Duff's is the Best BUSINESS COLLEGE in America for obtaining a broad-winning education. For circulars address
P. DUFF & SONS, PITTSBURG, PA.

WANTED Energetic men to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery Stock and seed potatoes. High salary and commission paid weekly. Paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners. Experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay but apply to
ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Growers and Propagators, Rochester, N. Y.
aug3 4m

NOTICE. We, the undersigned, hereby all persons not to hunt, fish or trespass in any way on our premises, as we will prosecute to the full extent of the law.
H. B. NOEL,
JOHN EEHE,
ALEXIUS WILL,
J. A. GLASS,
A. J. M'MULLEN,
HUGH M'NEELIS.
Clearfield township, March 9, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petition of Helena Mellon, deceased, praying for the reconveyance of the property assigned by said Henry Mellon to C. D. Wharton for the benefit of creditors, having been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county September 3rd 1894, that the same will be acted upon by said court on Monday, October 29th, 1894.
J. C. DARBY,
Ebensburg, Pa., Oct. 12, 1894. Prothonotary.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Blacklick township about the middle of September a two-year old red bull, not marked. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
JOSEPH PRISER.
Oct. 10, 1894,

DR. BUCK,
SURGEON and SPECIALIST.
Treatment of all Chronic Afflictions, Diseases of Women and troubles requiring Surgical Aid. Office hours up to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. 1222 12TH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.
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BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE to both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

THIS FALL'S
BARGAINS
Beat All of the Many Startling Ones We Have Been Offering.

A Word to Economical Buyers Concerning Fall and Winter Goods.

Men's Suits.

For $5.50 we will sell you a Suit equal in make, material and style to any you have ever bought for for $7.50 or $9.00.
At $10.00 we will sell an elegant line of of Cassimers, Rough Cheviots, Unfinished Worsteds—Suits worth spot Cash $15.00.
Rough shifting Suits as low as $3.50, worth actual value to any one $5.50.

OUR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S Clothing Department

Is one mammoth selection of all styles of patterns and styles of makes at astonishing low prices.
Children's Double-Breasted Suits at $1.25 to $5.50.
Children's Overcoats, with or without Capes, $1.25 to $4.50.
Boys' Suits, all sizes, for $3.00 and up to $12.50.
Boys' Overcoats at any figure you want, as we have them to suit everybody.

PANTS.

We have a line that will attract everybody.
Men's working Pants for 75 cents.
Men's scuff or evening Pants for $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.
Men's fine dress Pants for $3.00 and up to $7.00.
Boys' knee Pants for 20 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, 95 cents.

OVERCOATS.

We can save you lots of money by buying your Overcoat from us.
Heavy Hersey Overcoats, blue or black, long, latest style, for $4.50 to $7.00.
Moscow Beaver, all wool, for $8.00.

ATTENTION!

Any Overcoat that we have left from last season we are willing to sacrifice 50 cents on the dollar on, thus:
$10.00 Overcoat for only.....$5.00
5.00 Overcoat for..... 2.50
3.50 Overcoat for..... 1.75

SHIRTS.

We bought a job lot Laundried Shirts, very fancy, worth $1.00, will sell them off, for 50 cents.
Outing Shirts, full yard long, for 25 cents.
Solid duck Shirts, all colors for 25 cents. Black satine, extra heavy, for 50 cents.

We can give you Underclothing to suit the cold weather for 50 cents per suit. These goods are extra heavy, very soft and non-shrinking. Try it.

HATS AND CAPS.

If you want to wear latest, we have it, at a price to suit you. We sell Hats for $1.00 that formerly sold for $1.50.
Caps, extra heavy, for stormy weather, 25 cents.
Fur Caps, with peak, for 50 cents. You never bought one for less than $1.00.

DRY GOODS.

India blue Calicoes, all patterns, for 5 cents. Other stores sell them for 7 and 8 cents.
Dark Calicoes for 5 cents per yard
Turkey red oil Calicoes for 6 cents, former price, 8 cents.
Shaker Flannel, full yard wide, for 6 cents per yard.
Muslin, bleached or unbleached, full yard wide, for only 5 cents.
Lancaster Gingham for 6 cents per yard.
Dark Outing Cloth, 10 cents per yard.
Crash, bleached or unbleached, for 5 cents.
Cretonne, 8 cents, former price 15 cents per yard.
All wool dress Plaids for only 12 cents.
Handsome dark Satine for 12½ cents per yard.
Wool Cashmere, all colors, for 25 cents.
Ladies' Cloth, 48 inches wide, for 30 cents.
Surah Silk, all colors, for 40 cents.
Velvet, all colors, for 45 cents.
Stocking Yarn, all colors, 4 cuts for 25 cents.
Saxony Yarn, all colors, 3 cuts for 25 cents.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS

Ribbed Vests, long sleeves for 25 cents.
Fleece lined wool Vests, 50 cents.
Natural wool and scarlet vests for 75 cents.
Children's wool Hose, 10 cents.
Trimming Braid from 1 cent a yard up.
All sizes and colors ladies' Corsets from 48 cents to $1.00.
Ladies' wool Skirts for 75 cents, worth $1.25.
5-ply Carpet Chain, all colors, for 20 cents.
Gray Blankets, extra heavy, for 75 cents a pair.
White Blankets, extra heavy, 11/4 wide, for $1.50.
Yellow Blankets, all wool, extra heavy, $2.25.
Haps, all colors, from 50 cents to $3.25.

Special Drive in Ladies' Coats

All new styles, large puff sleeves, fur trimmed, tight fitting, extra large buttons, with very large roll collar, for $4.50 and up to $14.00.

A SACRIFICE!

Any Coat that we have left over from last season will be sold for one-half the original price, thus:
$7.00 Coat for.....$3.50
3.50 Coat for..... 1.75

FURNITURE.

We are stocked to our fullest capacity.
8-piece Bed-room Suite, all hardwood, for $20.
Cupboards, with role front, two sections, for $11.00—never was sold before for less $15.00.
A new style Sink, with two drawers, extra large basin, with lid—can be changed to a Sideboard when not in use—for only $8.00. In fact, our line is all new and complete.

SHOES. SHOES.

When in need of Shoes you can find a full selection in men's, ladies', boys' and children's. We quote you a few leaders:
Ladies' dongola tip, button, $1.25, worth $2.00.
Ladies' tip Bluchorette, $1.75, worth $2.50.
Ladies' hand turned butt, $2.50, worth $3.50.
Men's tip congress or lace, $1.25, worth $2.00.
Men's top sole brogan, 99 cents, worth $1.25.
Men's top sole grain lace, $1.65, worth $2.50.
Men's calf tip congress or lace, $2.00, worth $2.75.
Men's tip congress, all 6 in size, $1.00, worth $2.00.
We carry a full line of men's Kip Boots. Our line of Rubbers is complete.

An Invitation.

Our stock is as fair to look upon as a pretty maiden's face.
The newest, worthiest ideas of men's and women's wear are always in our store.
Take our $2.75 calf Shoes for men for instance; also our ladies' $2.50 dongola Shoe. They're made by hand, which means (among other good things) that there are no nails or stitches inside to hurt the feet.
All new shapes, too.
Drop in and see them.
Yours truly,

H. ORTH,
THE LEADER.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

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The following are the principal features of general banking business:
DEPOSITS
Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.
LOANS
Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.
COLLECTIONS
Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.
DRAFTS
Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.
ACCOUNTS
Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.
Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.
Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

THE
First National Bank
OF PATTON.
PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.
Capital, paid up, - - $50,000.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.

Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Foreign Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.

All correspondence will have our personal and prompt attention.

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Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.
Office on Centre street. [4.28 93

KITTELL & LITTLE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Opera House. 2.9.94

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Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ch7-'890

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Office on Centre street.

H. H. MYERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office in Opera House, Center street.

CANCER and Tumors CURED - no knife. Book free. Drs. GRATIGNY & BUSH, 165 Elm St. Cincinnati, O.

THOS. BRADLEY'S
CASH STORE
MAIN STREET, GALLITZIN,

Is filled to the roof with all the choice goods of the season in Dress Goods, new Covert Cloths, Cashmeres,

HENRIETTAS AND SERGES.

Henreiettas from 15 cents to the finest in the market. Full line of Prints, Muslins, Cantons and Flannels.

New Things in Hosiery,

Shoes and Rubbers. Full line of Underwear for men and boys. Splendid Assortment of

Outing and Dress Shirts,

commencing at 25 cents and up to $2.00. All the New shapes in Soft and Stiff Hats, commencing at 50 cents up to

MARINE CURRENTS.

New Instruments Showing How They Begin and Are Maintained.

The marine globe, an "apparatus to produce currents similar to sea currents," consists of a glass globe, under the interior wall of which are constructed the massive outline of continents and the hollows of sea basins. The bottom of the sea consists of an interior sphere, concentric with the one of glass, moving on a vertical axis and worked by a gearing. The sea basins are filled with water, containing particles of sterine in suspension, which render all its movements visible. The exterior of the apparatus does not differ much from that of a geographical globe.

When the movable globe turns upon itself, says the Cosmopolitan, the water is seen to start. From both extra-tropical regions it advances, along the sea bottom, toward the equator, there the two currents, from the north and from the south, meet, and together rise to the plane of the great circle; reaching the surface in a stream that occupies the equatorial belt of the oceans, the waters pour southward and northward of their line of emergence; then, almost immediately borne toward the west, they produce in their course all the secondary currents which are formed by the outlines of the shores and the shapes of the sea bottoms.

Through the transparent glass one can follow the movements of the liquid mass and get a better idea of sea currents than from the finest map. For the best specimens of hydrography seem only dead-letter compared with these real, moving currents, emerging, advancing on the surface, then disappearing in the depths of these miniature oceans, the capacity of which is scarcely more than a few glasses of water.

This apparatus is both a useful plaything for children and an object of serious thought for students. Every young geographer in our primary schools would delight to follow with his eyes, on this little artificial world, the marvelous evolutions of the water of the oceans; every earnest investigator into the phenomena of nature would be surprised at the facts revealed by this simple instrument, and would perhaps be disposed to question the value of certain notions on the physics of the globe, which till now he has held without questioning.

The marine globe would facilitate the teaching of geography, so far as the sea currents are concerned, and the modifications these effect in climate, regardless of latitude; it may also aid navigation, and furnish hydrography with valuable data for the coordinating and completing of the experimental study of marine currents, their origin, their mutual relations, their temperature, their fauna, etc. Finally, it seems to me, it may promote the science of physics, because it is, as concerns the liquid element, the material demonstration of this hypothesis which led to its construction: "The liquid element enveloping the solid nucleus of the terrestrial globe, being set in motion by diurnal rotation, receives from this an impulse, which, modified by the outlines of continents, produces, in nearly all their details, the currents of the sea."

ACTORS SWEAR BY HIM.

A San Francisco Angel Whose Pocketbook Is Open to the Needy Thespian.

If you want to hear the name of any man mentioned with enthusiasm and reverence go among the actors congregated on upper Broadway, New York, some afternoon, says a writer in the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Grant? Oh, no. Cleveland? Not much. Anybody you ever heard of before? Never a bit. It's John Rademaker. And who on earth is John Rademaker? you will wonder. Just ask the first actor you meet.

"Why, of course I know John Rademaker! He lives in 'Frisco, and is the best man who ever drew breath!"

But who is he and what does he do and what has he done? That is what you naturally want to know. Then you'll find out from two or three men at the same time that John Rademaker keeps a big saloon in San Francisco and is an "angel." When an actor from the east gets stranded in San Francisco, or indeed anywhere on the Pacific coast, he goes straight to John Rademaker. It appears that John Rademaker has an elastic and sympathetic auricular appendage that is always wide open to the reputable men in the profession who get stuck on the slippery slope. Those who have never been stranded two thousand miles from home, with an idle summer ahead and no bank account, will not be able to realize what such friendship means. Imagine yourself in London without a friend and without a cent, as some Americans are always to be found there, and you'll know what the sensation is to the actor left in 'Frisco at the close of the season. Then imagine a man like John Rademaker in the strand to whom you go and pour out your tale of woe, and who pulls out his roll and says to you:

"Well, old man, I don't know you; but from what I've heard of you I think you'll make this good when you're in better luck. I'll take my chances on you, anyhow. I'll just stake you for a trip home. Oh, that's all right—I don't want any paper—if you're not square your paper's no good. Now, what'll you have to drink?"

Blair and Lincoln.

Austin Blair, the "war governor" of Michigan, who died recently, once told a correspondent how his feelings toward Lincoln underwent a change. Said he: "I was greatly opposed to his nomination, and it was a long time before he won my entire confidence. He was not only a strong, wise man, but he had the great faculty of knowing how to bide his time. I, as well as others, believed a proclamation emancipating the slaves should have been issued months before it was done. Finally, weary of urging and waiting, we called a convention to meet at Altoona, Pa. The very day we met the president issued his emancipation proclamation, leaving us little else to do but send to him a delegation thanking him for what he had done. It was hard to get the start of him, and he seemed to know just when the opportune period had arrived to perform a public act."

Wanted Water.

During a continued dry spell in south Florida reptiles often are obliged to resort to unique methods for obtaining fresh water. One need not be surprised while pumping water to see little brown frogs issue from the pump, and one man was rather startled while pumping to see a snake two feet long issue from the spout, and, upon striking the ground, quickly crawl under a house. The reptiles crawl into the pump to enjoy the water held up by the valves. It would be impossible for them to come up from below, as the well consists merely of a small pipe, driven deep into the ground, having a strainer over the bottom.

Some Names Not Allowable.

A workingman of Dresden lately proposed to register his new-born child as Robespierre Danton. The registrar declined to put down so revolutionary a name, and the father refused to register the child at all, except by number. The matter was taken before the courts, the workman was fined, and the decision given that in monarchial states such names are not allowable.

SNOBS NOT WANTED.

A Kentuckian's Story of a Political Campaign in the Blue Grass State.

John C. Underwood, who was elected lieutenant governor of Kentucky on the same ticket with Luke Blackburn, is an amusing story teller, particularly when he is started on the subject of political stumping in Kentucky. "Our people," said he to a New York Evening Post man not long ago, "don't like snobbishness. I remember one time when I was stumping one of the mountain counties I bought twenty-five dollars' worth of nickels and carried them in my saddle bags. At every log cabin I would ride up and ask for a drink of water. Out would come a little boy or girl with a gourd dipper of warm water. I would take a swallow, then drop a nickel in the dipper. The little one would run in and I would go on. The child's mother would come out and have the generous gentleman pointed out. The consequence was that I got the vote of that house. Well, one morning I rode up to a house and a little girl brought me out a dipper of water. I felt in my pocket and discovered that I hadn't a copper.

"'Little girl,' said I, 'I generally have a nickel somewhere about me, but I haven't to-day, so I'll give you what's the next best thing for a girl, and that's a kiss,' and I got down off my horse and kissed her for my own little blue-eyed girl at home. Another little black-eyed girl here showed up, and I had to kiss her for a niece of mine she looked like. By this time, another little girl showed up, half a head taller than the rest, and, not to be impartial, I kissed her; when I found that four or five other girls had gathered, and I was in for it. So, beginning with the smallest, I kissed each one. The change in stature was so gradual that I didn't notice that the last one was a full grown young woman—and right hand some at that—until I had kissed her. Looking up, I saw that there were two or three old ladies laughing at me, and, thinking I had made a bad break, I lifted my hat to the young lady and begged her pardon and explained how it was. She didn't seem to mind it much, but the old ladies kept laughing, and one of them said: 'Why, durn it, she's Bill's wife.'

"'Well,' I thought, 'I'm in for it. That knocks out all my votes in this neighborhood.' I inquired at the next house who Bill was, and was told that it was 'Buck' Holmes, the hardest citizen in Carter county. Next day I had to speak at the court house, and when I came up I noticed a gang of about twenty-five rough looking fellows off at one side, and a big six-footer talking to them and gesticulating with both hands.

"'Who's that?' I inquired.

"'That's "Buck" Holmes and his gang,' was the reply. Cold chills ran down my back and I shifted my revolver around to where I could reach it without trouble, and then sauntered up to overhear what he was saying.

"'Well, I'm blankety blanked,' I heard him say, 'if he don't catch my vote. No snob thar, gentlemen. Jest as soon kiss a poor man's wife as a rich one's!' That settled it, and I got one hundred and fifty more votes in that county than any other man on the ticket."

ENGLISH HARVEST SONGS.

Ditties That Are Sung to Lighten Heavy Labor.

When the ricks are thatched, when the labor money is paid, when the plow has turned up the soil carpeted with grass and stubble, and the harvest moon has risen and lived her short but gloriously golden career, then comes the harvest home and the harvest song. In England, says the Gentleman's Magazine, we have the harvest sermon in the village church, the supper in the barn, interspersed with many a jest and many a song; and it is of these same songs, so typical of rustic life, that I am going to speak. In those countries where the vine is cultivated there is no end to the merriment which follows the anxious days of moissonage. The fruit is gathered, the winepress trod, the vintage bouquets put together and presented to the ladies connected with the wine farm, and all the time there is a perfect festival of song, simple and bright and full of harmony.

In Tuscany, in France, in Germany, and in Russia, there are numbers of harvesting songs, all more or less full of poetry, and instinct with charming melody; therefore we should like to think that our own country is not far behind in this matter of harvest singing, although the gleanings are not associated with the romance of the grape. Unfortunately, harvest suppers, and harvest songs with them, are dying out, and the sooner we preserve any glamour of characteristic humor or pathos they may have owned the better.

As the sailors' chanties were used to lighten the labor of hauling and heaving before the days of the steam winch and patent capstan, so were the harvesters' songs required to help the reapers and the gleaners in the times when the sickle had not even given place to the broad hook, much less to the machine. The harvest supper was always an occasion for the singing of good, old-fashioned songs, of which each man had his own repertoire, which he gave untiringly year after year. Such standard works as "John Barleycorn," "Carrion Crow," and "The Farmer's Boy" are, or rather were, an indispensable part of the harvest-home supper.

LOST CARNOT'S HAT.

In the Excitement of the Moment Another Man Wore It Away.

A strange incident, by the way, marked the last days spent by Mme. Carnot in the palace which had been her home for seven anxious years. She desired to preserve as precious relics for her family all the articles of dress worn by her husband at the moment when he was struck down by the assassin's hand. These were carefully collected and sent to her, but the hat alone was missing, and it was supposed to have been lost in the confusion of that fatal drive. It appears, however, that among the first to offer medical help as the victim lay on his deathbed at the prefecture was Dr. Girard, the mayor of Charbonnieres.

When other surgeons took charge of the case this gentleman discreetly withdrew and was looking for his hat, whereupon Col. Chamoin handed one to him. He put it on and went home, thinking it was his own, for it fitted him exactly. Not until some days later he cast his eyes on this article of headgear as it hung in his hall, examined it more closely and found it marked inside with a "C" did he recognize his mistake. The lost hat was forthwith restored and Mme. Carnot acknowledged its receipt in a letter expressing her heartfelt thanks.

Driving Windmills by Electricity.

A novel departure has been taken by the owner of a windmill at Bremen, Germany. Hitherto it has been the custom to use windmills in conjunction with dynamos for the generation of electricity, more especially for lighting purposes, in places remote from a regular supply of current, and some most successful installations of this kind have been made. The owner of the German windmill proposes to reverse this process, and instead of making his windmill drive a dynamo he will use an electric motor, connected with the town electric mains, for driving his machinery when a calm prevails.

EARNED HIS LIBERTY.

Tactics of a Snake Whose Rest Had Been Disturbed.

The first law of animated nature is self-preservation. The means employed to attain this end are varied and interesting. Some animals depend upon strength, some upon swiftness, some upon coats of mail, others upon poison glands; but with many the main reliance seems to be hypocrisy or simulation. A correspondent of the Popular Science News gives an interesting account of the performance of a snake when it found itself suddenly in danger.

"While searching for snails I turned over an old log and disturbed a snake, called by our negroes a 'spreadin' arrow.' The tactics pursued by this snake were curious.

"First he erected his head and neck, and flattened them out till they seemed no thicker than cardboard, thus increasing his apparent size, and he took care not to be seen edgewise. The shape of his head changed. It took a pronounced triangular form similar to the head of our most venomous snakes. Then his tail, with the aid of a dry leaf, was proclaiming that it was the tail of a rattlesnake.

"All this, coupled with an ominous hiss, was calculated to strike terror to the heart of his disturber, as for a moment it did. I regained my courage, however, and began to poke the serpent gently with a stick, when finding 'bluster' of no avail, he sought safety in flight.

"Repeated 'headings off' showed him how futile were his efforts in that line, and he altered his tactics again. He turned on his back and remained motionless. I threw him up six feet from the ground, and so quickly did he turn over that he seemed to strike on his back.

"Once on his back, nothing could induce him to move. Tapping, prodding, twisting his tail—all were in vain. Then I suspended him from the limb of a tree, retreated a little and watched. At the end of two minutes the reptile moved. Slowly he turned on his spinal column as on an axis, surveyed the premises and, seeing nothing dangerous, dropped to the ground and was making off.

"At my approach he 'died' again. After sundry other proddings, which failed to move him, I rewarded him for his cleverness by giving him the liberty which he certainly had earned."

PETER MINUIT'S MISTAKE.

He Lost Money When He Bought Manhattan Island for Twenty-Four Dollars.

History tells us that 268 years ago, or in 1626, Peter Minuit bought Manhattan island from the Indians and paid for it $24 in merchandise.

It has usually been thought that Peter took advantage of the ignorance of the untutored savage and made an excellent bargain for himself.

No doubt but that Peter thought it a good trade, particularly when he considered the value of lots after the streets would be laid out, Central park improved, Brooklyn bridge built and the island had a population of two millions; for Peter was a shrewd real estate speculator and looked a long way ahead with a correct, prophetic eye.

Notwithstanding all of Peter's shrewdness and foresight he made the mistake of his life and lost millions of dollars by his purchase. He didn't stop to figure interest.

Since 1626 the rate of interest in this country, where money has always been in demand, has ranged from six per cent. up to highway robbery. It will be conservative to say that eight per cent. is a fair average.

Now, if Peter had loaned his $24 at eight per cent. compound interest, from then until this date, what would its value be, compared with the value of Manhattan island?

At eight per cent. compound interest, money will double once in about nine years. Now, there have been twenty-nine times nine years, and seven years more, since Peter made his purchase. Then, if he had loaned his $24 he would have had nearly $400,000 at the end of the first one hundred years, and more than $200,000,000 at the close of the second century, while in 1894 his principal of $24 would have grown to be $20,000,000,000—the value of Manhattan island many times over.

So, in fact the Indians got the best of the bargain, and no doubt they chuckled over the situation as they walked through Baxter street with the $24 worth of merchandise in their arms.

OFFICIOUS FLOOR WALKERS.

How Shoppers Are Annoyed and Lives of Clerks Made Miserable.

The officiousness of floor walkers in certain dry goods stores—not often found supplemented by the zeal of young women behind the counter—is sometimes embarrassing. Even if one projects large purchases one more often than not prefers small fuss about it, but it is awkward and a trifle mortifying if you just want to look about to have some one insist on escorting you to some particular counter.

A little of the superfluous energy might needfully be absorbed by the shopwomen, who often find it too troublesome to listen attentively to what one wants.

Entering a Sixth avenue store one day last week, a lady saw it was not the one she had meant, and naming the store she wanted to an attendant, asked him how many doors away it was.

She had not got out of earshot with her directions before the floor walker pounced on the attendant to know how it was he had let a possible purchaser escape.

"Could you not have told her she'd do better here? You're no business man. Don't talk to me about simply answering a question. She was a customer, and if you were worth your salary you wouldn't have let her go."

The lady in question heard all this. It cost her an embarrassment in feeling and threatened to cost the poor attendant an embarrassment in fact, as she left the floor walker plying the lash with a vigorous purpose which might end in driving his victim out.

Deep Waters.

It is a remarkable fact that the deepest parts of the sea are in all cases very near the land. The deepest sounding known, 4,665 fathoms, or 27,930 feet, was obtained 110 miles from the Kurile islands; the next deepest, 4,561 fathoms, was found seventy miles north of Porto Rico. With a few exceptions like these the depth of the oceans, so far as now known, does not reach 4,000 fathoms, or four sea miles. The north Pacific has a mean depth of 2,500 fathoms, the south Pacific of 2,400, the Indian ocean of 2,000, and the Atlantic, by far the best investigated ocean, has a mean depth of 2,200 fathoms.

REGARDING RAILROADS.

THE first railroad, three miles long, was opened in 1826 at Quincy, Mass.

ABOUT twice as much power is required to stop an express train as to start one.

THE railway from Joppa to Jerusalem is fifty-three miles. The locomotives were made in Philadelphia.

MR. JOSEPH WILLETT, who was intimately associated with George Stephenson in the building of the first railway in England, died in Liverpool recently at the age of 91 years.

THE NATIONAL FLOWER.

How the Rose of Sharon Became the Rose of England.

That the rose is the national flower of England, and was accepted as such at the conclusion of the wars of the roses, when the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York were united by the marriage of the representatives of the two warring houses, most readers of history know. How this flower came to be the badge of either house, not many people even guess. The few students who suppose they know its history say that the white rose came to the house of York through the family of Clifford, whose device it had long been, and beyond whom it cannot be traced. The red rose, it is supposed, dates back to Eleanor of Provence, queen of Henry III., and was her personal device, assumed for love of the beautiful Provence roses of her native duchy, and transmitted to her descendants of Lancaster.

But in the recently published life of Dean Stanley, a devoted student of historic traditions, a new and picturesque origin is assigned to the national flower. He gathered the story while visiting in a chateau in the little town of Provins, France, and believed it to be correct. According to it, the red rose of England was never a Provence rose, but instead was a rose of Provins.

The chateau of Provins belonged centuries ago to the counts of Champagne, and in the time of the Fourth Crusade one of these counts, called Thibaut the Troubadour, became a crusader and visited the Holy Land.

On his return he brought to his wife a rose-bush with a splendid bright crimson flower—the rose of Sharon—and this was planted in the castle garden, where it grew and flourished.

Soon it spread to neighboring gardens, and the town became famous for roses. Wreaths for the great church festivals were made from these roses from the Holy Land; they were used to grace all gala occasions, and the good French housewives even turned them to more practical account. They made such an appetizing delicacy from rose leaves, put up with sugar or sirup, that its fame spread far beyond the immediate neighborhood, and it commanded a ready sale throughout the entire region under the name of Conserves de Roses de Provins.

A generation later the prosperity of the town received a sad shock, and the preserving industry no doubt suffered with the other industries of its citizens.

Provins had a mayor of such oppressive views on the labor question that he ventured to ring the great curfew bell, which ended the working day, an hour later than had been customary.

This the work-people would not endure. They mobbed the unpopular magistrate, and killed him in his own house. They did not stop to consider the possible consequence of such an act. The line of the counts of Champagne had become extinct, but Blanche, the widow of the last one, had married Edmund Crouchback, first earl of Lancaster, who promptly undertook to punish the unruly inhabitants.

He made such havoc that the town never recovered from it, and had even to submit to having a new bell made and named Guillonette, in honor of the murdered mayor, Guillaume. This bell, after six centuries, still rings the curfew in Provins every night. When Edmund went back to England, leaving misery, poverty and terrified quiet behind him, he carried home, says Dean Stanley, two relics.

"One was the yard measure which, for many years, was in France peculiar to Provins; the other was the crimson rose, which through him became the rose of Lancaster."

The heraldic rose of England is still of blended red and white, significant of the union of the two great houses; but as Lancaster was victorious in battle, so also is the red rose the victor in popular favor, and it is of that, not of the stiff parti-colored rosette of the British coat-of-arms, that we think as the emblem and flower of the nation.

The old French crusader's holy rose, the rose of Sharon, the rose of Provins, has become the rose of England.

A PECULIAR SUBSTANCE.

Glycerine Hardly Affected by Either Heat or Cold.

One of the great advantages of glycerine in its chemical employment is the fact that it neither freezes nor evaporates under any ordinary temperature. No perceptible loss by evaporation has been detected at a temperature less than 200 degrees Fahrenheit, but if heated intensely it decomposes with a smell that few persons find themselves able to endure. It burns with a pale flame, similar to that from alcohol, if heated to about 300 degrees, and then ignited. Its non-evaporative qualities make the compound of much use as a vehicle for holding pigments and colors, as in stamping and typewriter ribbons, carbon papers, and the like.

If the pure glycerine be exposed for a long time to a freezing temperature it crystallizes with the appearance of sugar candy, but these crystals being once melted it is almost an impossibility to get them again into the congealed state. If a little water be added to the glycerine no crystallization will take place, though under a sufficient degree of cold the water will separate and form crystals, amid which the glycerine will remain in its natural state of fluidity. If suddenly subjected to intense cold, pure glycerine will form a gummy mass which cannot be entirely hardened or crystallized. Altogether it is quite a peculiar substance.

HOW CHEESE IS MADE.

Facts Which Are Not as Widely Known as They Should Be.

The first stage in the making of cheese is that by which the curd is separated from the whey, says Harper's Young People. This is done by heating the milk to a given temperature, varying according to the season, and afterward adding a certain proportion of rennet. When the cheese is to be colored the dyeing matter is put in before the rennet. In less than half an hour after the heat has been applied the coagulation has so far progressed that the curd, from which the whey has been drawn, is ready to be cut.

Almost the only instrument used in the making of cheese is the curdknife, a curious-looking arrangement something like a double comb with long teeth. The immature cheese is both cut and stirred with this, the curd being separated into small its, none of them being larger than an ordinary walnut. The stirring and heating must go on until the curd has reached a proper stage of what is called "digestion." It is then torn into narrow strips like ribbons, for the curd by this time is as firm in fiber as the breast of a roasted chicken and indeed looks like it. These strips are then fed into the salting mill, where they are thoroughly mixed with salt and made ready for the cheese press. Enormous pressure is applied in this cheese press in order that all the whey that by any possibility remains may be squeezed out.

From the press the cheese is taken to drying room, a large, airy chamber, where it is left for days, months, or even years, according to the quality desired. It is frequently turned and much care is expended on it. All cheese must go through the same stages, the different varieties being made by certain combinations of cream, fresh and skimmed milk.

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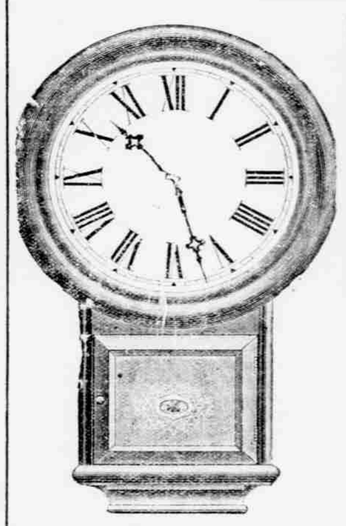

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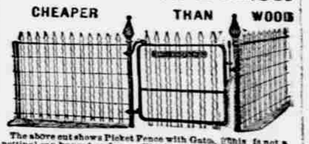

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For 25 years or more my hearing has been bad, my left ear almost deaf. I have been under Dr. Salm's treatment for the past five months, and my hearing has been very greatly improved, in fact the change has been remarkable. I am still under treatment and hope for an entire cure. Gratefully,

ISAAC PIERSON.

Bedford, Pa., Sept. 19, 1894.

On account of the very vague explanation of the above, I give the history of the case in detail. About 30 years ago Mr. Pierson, on account of catarrh, became so hard of hearing in his left ear that the same might not have been there at all for the actual services it did him. The right one for the last 20 years became worse and worse, and it took some very loud talking for him to understand you. Now, after five months' treatment, he can hear again with the totally use ess ear, so as to say deaf for 30 years, conversation and even whispers again, and his right ear is almost as good as any good ear might be. Friends who know him will testify to the correctness of my statement. DR. M. SALM.

Felt Like Dying Rather Than to Stand the Agony Much Longer, But Was Cured By Dr. Salm.

For five years I have had kidney, stomach and liver trouble. The fearful pains in my back and bladder I had during that time made me often wish for death. I could hardly work, sleep or rest, and had to go out regularly every night once or five times to void urin. Could hardly eat and when I tried a little of something it made me ill, and after four of our best physicians had failed to cure me, I thought it was about time to die. Some of my friends, however, advised me to go to Dr. Salm, who had performed so many wonderful cures in this part of the country. After I had taken his treatment four days I found it did me some good. I have taken his treatment now for six months and can enjoy life once more, and I would advise all my friends to go to this eminent doctor to get cured, after other physicians fail. Yours gratefully,

Somerset, Pa. ELIAS ZERFOSS.

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For over 12 years my eyesight was turning in, and consequently the white of the eye-ball, keeping the same shape, became very painful. In order to have it removed I had to have the eye lashes pulled out by the roots. As the result of all this I became totally blind, and the sight in my right eye left the same way rapidly. I put myself under the treatment of Dr. Salm, and to-day I am happy to say that I am not troubled any more with pain, and they grew in their normal direction, and the sight of the right eye has improved 50 per cent. I am wonderfully cured.

Coburn, Pa. J. KOCH.

Catarrh and Lung Trouble Cured by Dr. Salm.

For nearly 5 years I have had a severe lung trouble and catarrh. I was treated by some of our best physicians but grew steadily worse, until I was recommended to Dr. Salm by one of his patients whom he had cured of a similar trouble. I despaired of ever getting well again, I felt so badly, but I am pleased to say that I put myself under the Doctor's care, and for I can enjoy life again with pleasure. I am glad that I am cured.

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